

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright, 1915 by the Proprietor.

May 26 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 87 98

May 26 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 90 70

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.
Barometer 29.70

2927 日三十月四

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

三六廿五

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

MODIFIED GERMAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS AMERICA.

ATTEMPTS TO ARRANGE A SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

The Italian E try Enthusiastically Received
by the Allied Armies.

TURKS GRANTED AN ARMISTICE: THREE THOUSAND BURIED

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE DARDANELLES.

TURKS BURY OVER 3,000 DEAD.

May 25, 9.55 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that on May 21 the first French division made considerable progress, and are now close to the Turkish trenches. The enemy on the 22nd made a determined attack on the left of the Indian brigade, and obtained a temporary footing, but a strong counter-attack immediately drove the Turks back, with a loss of over 500; a number of prisoners were taken. The Turks on the 23rd requested, and were granted, an armistice, opposite the Austroriparian, in order to bury their dead; over 3,000 Turks, close to our trenches, were buried. The French in conjunction with the British Naval Division made a considerable advance on the night of May 11, and sustained slight loss. The Territorial division also pushed forward a new line and consolidated it.

THE TROOP TRAIN DISASTER.

"I QUITE FORGOT."

May 25, 8.10 p.m.
At the enquiry, at Carlisle, into the cause of the troop train disaster, a signalman, referring to the local train which had been switched on to the track on which the troop train was running, and left there, tragically admitted "I quite forgot."

GERMANY'S NEW ATTITUDE.

May 25, 8.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Italy in joining the Allies had caused a marked change in the attitude of Germany towards the American Note. Germany now asks for a delay before replying, and it is understood that she is now willing to make great concessions, in order to conciliate the United States; and avoid trouble.

M. SAZONOFF ON ITALY AND THE WAR.

ATTEMPTS TO MAKE PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

May 24, 8.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Sazonoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, interviewed by Reuter, said that the entry of Italy would very much shorten the war. He significantly pointed out that there had been attempts to make a separate peace with Russia and not only by Austria. The attempts had failed as such a peace would be absolutely impossible.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

May 25, 5.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a communique states:—
We stopped short a German attack at Langemarck on the Ypres road.
We repulsed two German attacks, north of Ablain, and four attacks north of Neuville St. Vaast, the latter by our artillery; the enemy's losses are heavy.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH, DESPITE GAS ATTACKS HOLD FAST.

May 25, 5.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says that the British now have lost no ground, despite the gas attack in the region of Ypres. Italy joining the Allies has been received with intense enthusiasm throughout the whole Army.

A CHINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

May 25, 5.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states the Chino-Japanese Treaty has been signed.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AUSTRIANS OFFER FEEBLE RESISTANCE.

May 25, 4.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the Italian official communique states that on the frontier at Carnes, Austrian artillery bombarded our positions unsuccessfully. Our artillery then cannonaded the enemy's gun positions. We advanced everywhere along the frontier in the region of Friuli, into the enemy's territory, encountering feeble resistance. We occupied Casoretta, Cormons, Versa, Ceroigiano, Terzo and the heights between Indrio and Isonzo. The enemy retreated, destroying bridges and burning houses.

GERMAN RETALIATION.

May 25, 2.10 p.m.
The British Foreign office has been informed that 39 British officers have been imprisoned in Germany, in retaliation for the imprisonment of German submarine officers, and have been placed on soldiers' rations.

ITALIAN GENERALISSIMO LEAVES FOR THE FRONT.

May 25, 2.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states:—
Count Cadorna, the Italian Generalissimo, started at midnight for the front. The Duke d'Aosta and other Savoy Princes are preparing to join the army.

FOOTBALL MATCH ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

May 25, 2.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that a football match took place on the 22nd inst. between the 3rd Skinner's Light Horse and the 18th Bengal Lancers, amidst the thunder of guns a few miles off. The match excited keen interest; both officers and men playing. The whole Indian Forces were amongst the spectators, applauding keenly. The Indian troops displayed a remarkable aptitude for the game.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

May 25, 5.35 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, it is announced that, in accordance with The Hague Convention, the enemy merchantmen will be returned on the conclusion of peace.

AUSTRO-GERMAN AMBASSADORS LEAVE ITALY.

May 25, 5.35 a.m.
The German, Austrian, Bavarian and Prussian Ambassadors and Ministers to the Quirinal and the Vatican have left Rome.

SWISS NEUTRALITY.

May 25, 5.35 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Bern, Italy, Austria and Germany announce that they will rigorously observe the neutrality of Switzerland.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

May 25, 5.35 a.m.
According to a Petrograd message it is officially announced that the Russian counter-attacks have forced the enemy to assume the defensive along almost the whole Galician front. The Russians captured several villages on the left bank of the Dniester on Sunday, taking 2,200 prisoners and several dozen mitrailleuses.

THE KING OF GREECE.

May 25, 5.35 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens the King is declared to be out of danger.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

May 25, 5.25 a.m.
The following casualties are announced:—
Killed:—W. R. B. Smith (2nd Grenadiers), P. O. L. Routledge (South Staffords), E. E. H. Henderson (Monter Fusiliers), G. O. Shakerly (Royal Rifles), A. W. D. Gausson (Highland Light Infantry), R. B. Trotter (Cameron), and the Hon. J. N. Biggs.

THE KAISER LEAVES FOR ITALIAN FRONT.

May 25, 5.25 a.m.
The Kaiser has left Galicia for the west. It is believed that he is going to the Italian frontier.

MR. ASQUITH AND SIR EDGAR SPEYER.

May 25, 5.25 a.m.
Mr. Asquith, in a letter to Sir Edgar Speyer, expresses sympathy with his indignation at the baseless and malignant imputations cast upon his loyalty, and says His Majesty the King is not prepared to take any step regarding the marks of distinction conferred upon him.

THE BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

May 25, 5.25 a.m.
The hope appears to be unanimous that Mr. John Redmond will be persuaded to join the Cabinet, which will include Sir Edward Carson.
The Times states that Mr. Churchill will remain in the Cabinet.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER'S WILL.

Baptist Churches and Societies Benefit Chiefly.

The will of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, filed in the Surrogate's Court leaves specific bequests amounting to approximately \$500,000 to relatives and friends, and directs that the residuary estate, estimated to be some \$1,500,000, be distributed among several Baptist churches and organizations, the Spelman Institute of Atlanta, and the Bureau of Social Hygiene. Articles of jewelry and personal wear are given to a number of friends and members of Mrs. Rockefeller's family. Broad and unrestricted powers are conferred upon the executors in the management of the estate. The executors named are John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller Jr., and a daughter, Alta Rockefeller Prentice. Sums of \$100,000 each are left to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Prentice, and Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, the other daughter, wife of Harold F. McCormick, and \$50,000 to Miss Lucy M. Spelman, a sister. To Mrs. Rockefeller's granddaughter, Margaret Strong, \$100,000 is left in trust, but with the provision that, until she shall arrive at the age of thirty-five, the executors shall pay her, such parts, or the whole of the fund, as they may deem wise in their "absolute and unrestricted discretion," for her actual, personal, and beneficial use. Any portion of the fund which shall not have been paid at that time reverts to the residuary estate. A sum sufficient to produce a net income of \$1,000 is left to

Mrs. Rockefeller's friend Caroline P. Sked.

The charitable institutions named as beneficiaries of the residuary estate are the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, O.; the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio, Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society, Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and the Bureau of Social Hygiene.

The said trustees may give to each of the said institutions so much of the property as they shall see fit," the will reads, "and shall have the right to exclude any one or more of the said institutions absolutely. They shall have the power to specify as to each institution to which the property shall be given, whether it shall be used for current expenses, for buildings, for endowment or for any other of the charitable corporate purposes of said institutions. Any portion of the fund which shall not be used for the foregoing objects, the said trustees may apply to such charitable corporations as they may select, and in such sums respectively as they may deem proper."

Broad powers are given to the executors. "In making investments and re-investments," the testament says, "said executors and trustees are expressly authorized in their absolute and unrestricted discretion, without leave and approval of any court, and at the risk of any estate, and without liability to them for losses incurred as a result, thereof, to make investments of all or any part of my estate or the trust estates created by this will."—N.Y.E.Post.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is believed that the Kaiser has left Galicia for the Italian front.

A message from Athens says that the King of Greece is now out of danger.

Italy, Austria and Germany, announce that they will rigorously observe Swiss neutrality.

Russian counter-attacks have forced the enemy to assume the defensive almost along the whole of the Galician front.

The Russians captured several villages on the left bank of the Dniester on Sunday, taking 2,200 prisoners, and "several" dozen mitrailleuses.

Count Cadorna, the Italian Generalissimo, started for the front at midnight. The Duke d'Aosta and other Savoy Princes are preparing to join the army.

It is announced that in accordance with the Hague Convention, the enemy merchantmen steamers interned in Italian ports, will be returned at the conclusion of peace.

39 British officers have been imprisoned in Germany in retaliation for the imprisonment of German submarine officers, and have been placed on soldiers' rations.

It appears the hope is unanimous that Mr. Redmond will join the Cabinet, which will include Sir E. Carson. It is said that Mr. Churchill remains in the Cabinet.

Reuter's Headquarters correspondent says that a football match took place between the 3rd Skinner's Light Horse and the 18th Bengal Lancers amid the thunder of guns a few miles off.

NEWS.

The first Italian communique appears in our telegram columns to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 6.

An interesting announcement by the P. and O. Company is to the effect that their steamers will now call at Marseilles.

An official statement in connection with a Hongkong Empire Day Gift of aeroplanes, to the Home Government, will be found in to-day's issue.

An interesting article on an old China hand, Mr. John Murray Forbes, a member of Messrs. Russell and Co. predecessors to Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Co., will be found in to-day's issue.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.
Annual Meeting—12.30 p.m.
Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Friday, May 28.
Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

NOTICES

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The Machine you will eventually buy."

HORNSBY-STOCKPORT

GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.
HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.

AGENTS FOR:

THE EXPANDED METAL CO., LTD.
EXPANDED METAL FOR RE-INFORCED CONCRETE.

TANOVES MACHINE TOOLS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

All kinds of Machinery and

Engineering Supplies.

DOUGLAS AND GRANT

Rice Mills and Steam Engines.

FRANCIS WEBSTER AND SONS

Canvases, Twines, &c.

LIDGERWOOD MANFG. CO.

Holding Engines, File Drivers, &c.

WM. BRIGGS & SONS, LTD.

Dyes.

Bituminous Enamels and Solutions

and Marine Glue.

VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Machinery Dept.

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 41.

General Managers.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

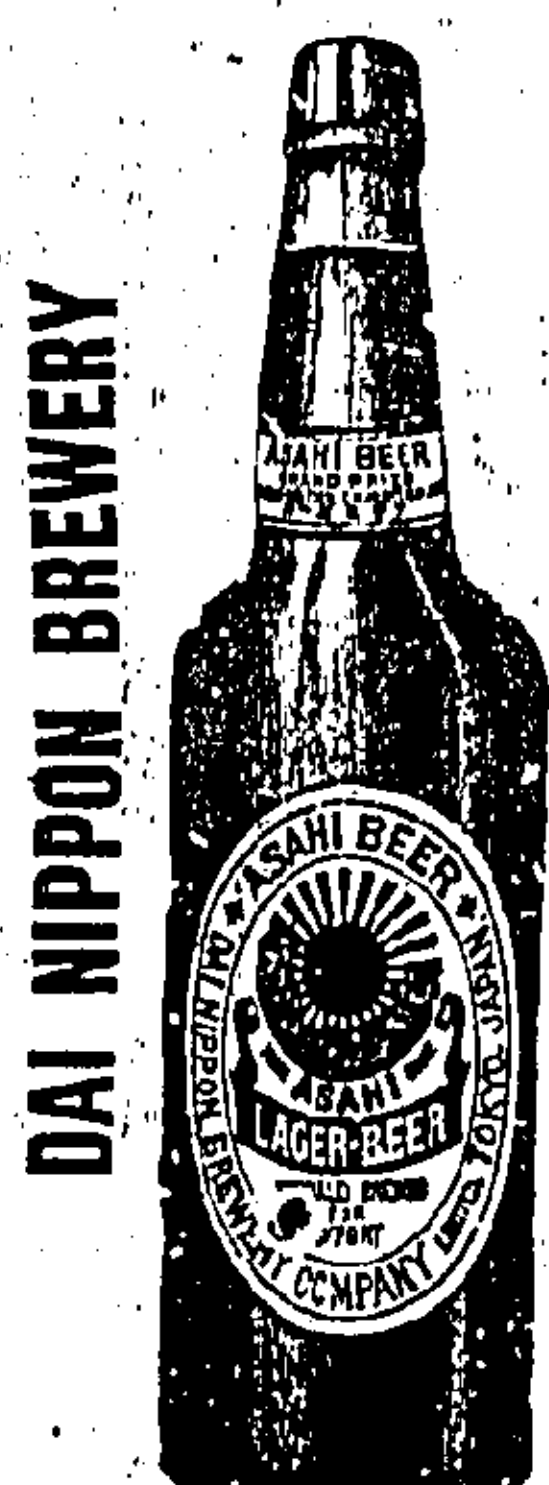
New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

ASAHI BEER.



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be halt suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & O.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 1st October, 1913.

NOTICES

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE AND

FOR SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD.

Tel. 482

Tel. K226

WE "EXPRESS" TO ANY ADDRESS

WE CLEAR, WE SHIP, WE PACK.

WE CARRY, WE TRANSFER,

WE STORE, WE INSURE,

WE FORWARD TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE HONGKONG PARCEL, EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.

Telephone 1208.

3, Duddell Street

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.

Telephone No. 197.

Tel. Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

FRANK L. COOKE, Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

Private Hotel, Residential only.

OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c., No Extras. Inspection cordially invited: full particulars may be obtained either premises or

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Tel. 909.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING, ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix" THE MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

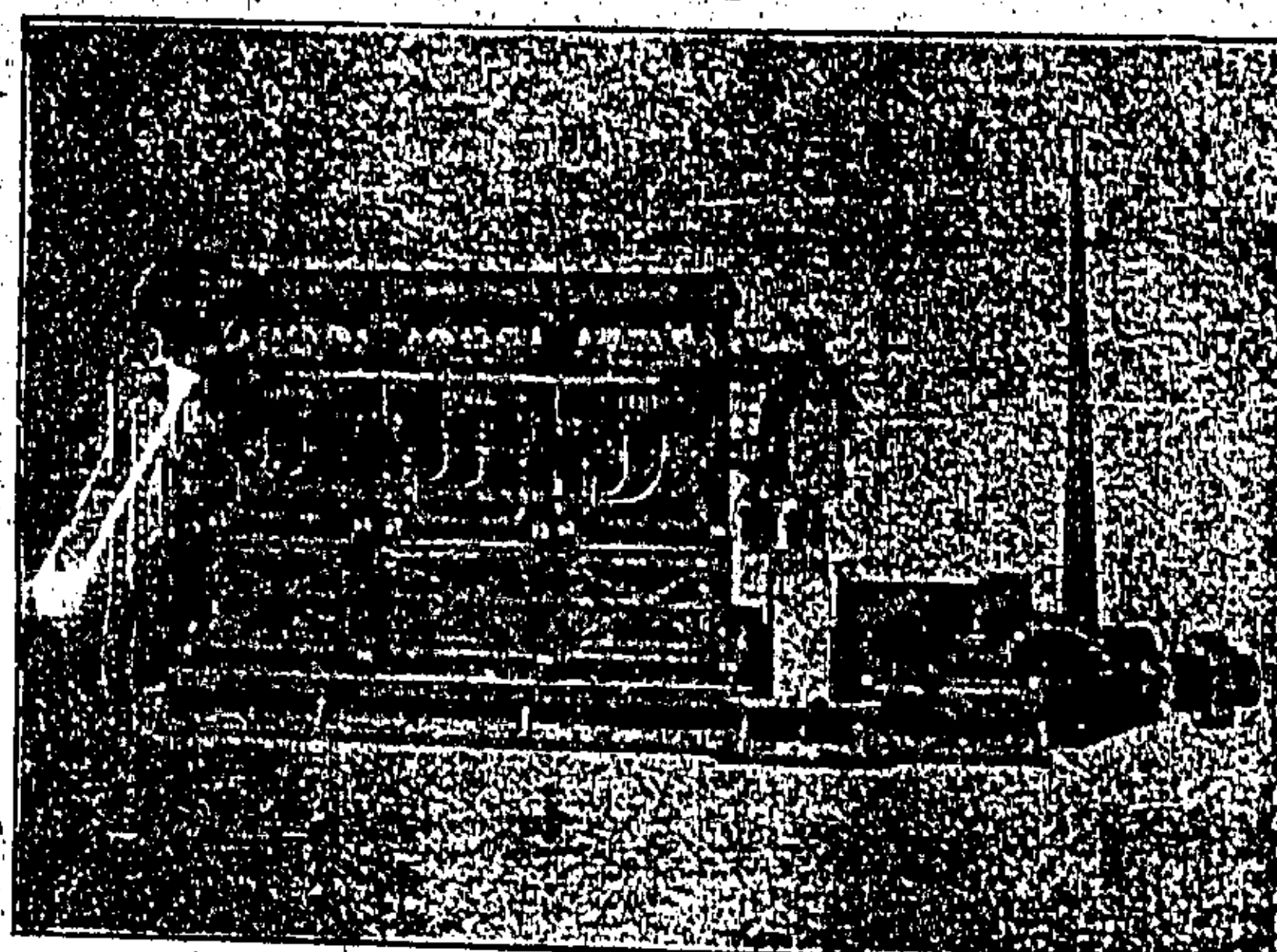
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL.

Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager

NOTICES

THE PENTA KEROSENE MOTOR.



36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR

MOST RELIABLE ENGINES IN THE MARKET. SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK. DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. IN CHINA LTD.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Italy and the War.

Probably the one outstanding feature of the war news is the entry of Italy into the war arena and on the side of the allies. This has been anticipated for months past, and there never was any doubt as to which cause would be espoused by a nation which by tradition has fought and shed its blood for that deathless liberty which makes nations great and powerful. Italy has a magnificent past, and to-day gives every assurance—by her co-operation with the upholders of civilisation—of adding to her former glory. As a result of the current, petty incidents show us how deep is the feeling of antipathy in Germany to-day against our Italian friends. Not content with hurling abuse in the columns of the press, Germans are bent on to all sense of honour as to insult the Italian ambassador in the streets of Berlin, for according to Reuters' message the representative of the Italian Government was mobbed in the streets of the capital. It indicates the frenzy of the Germans generally.

Daily Press.

Demoralisation of the German Army.

Such a barbarous outrage as the Prussian massacre of hundreds of Saxon troops recorded in the telegrams yesterday, is not likely to improve the morale of the German Army. These exhibitions of Prussian "frightfulness" within the Army itself, combined with the knowledge that the Army which they had been taught in time of peace to regard as invincible and irresistible has been compelled now for many months to remain on the defensive unable to advance, and frequently having to give way at various points along the line, cannot but be steadily undermining the confidence and morale of the German nation, whatever may be said to the contrary by the official agents. While the amazing misrepresentation of the actual position at the front, circulated by the German Press agencies, may serve to sustain and stimulate public enthusiasm in Germany for the time being, the collapse when it comes—as come it must—will, we imagine, be rather sudden and very complete.

China Mail.

The French Railways in War and Peace.

In 1875 a second law was passed, according to which the military working of the railways is divided into two sections—one beyond the base and one in the rear of the base. Under these conditions the companies can in war time only deal, and but to a limited extent, with ordinary passenger and goods traffic after the first four days, during which such traffic is entirely suspended, on the basis of arrangements decided upon in advance by the War Department. Extra trains for ordinary traffic, mobilisation has taken place, can only be added to the time table upon an authorisation to that effect from War Department. When war is declared, the ordinary trains which have started continue their journey to destination unless military requirements intervene; but as soon as their destination has been reached, they are emptied immediately and the carriages and wagons are despatched to the military stations. Even in the extreme south of France, in the department bordering on the Pyrenees, the trains were entirely set apart for military requirements from August 2 to 5 of last year. Thus it will be seen that the French, like the British, have been of great assistance to the State in the present great crisis.

For a good solid meal at a la Carte or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the Best, — ALEXANDRA CAFE.



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE.

Wholesale Agents: W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

"GAILLE" PORTABLE MOTORS.

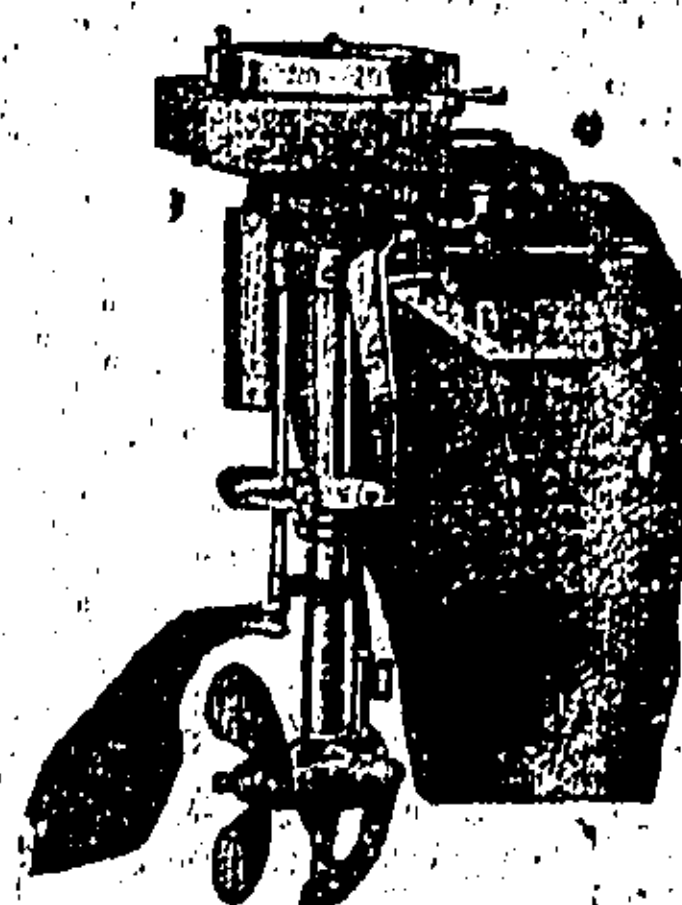
Shipments just to hand with the latest improvements. Many exclusive features not to be found in other portable Motors. Let us give you a demonstration.

Two Sizes:—2.3 h.p. & 3.5 h.p.

Batteries or Magneto as desired.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

4, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL. Telephone 27.



Have you yours?

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSION

15, Morrison Hill Road

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS. Factory at Yau-mai.

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Vieux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging. Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mysterious Child Murder.

Another mysterious child murder is engaging the attention of the City Police and Scotland Yard. The victim was a little girl, Margaret Emily (Maggie) Nally, of No. 11, Amberley-road, Paddington. Her dead body was found in an apartment of the women's waiting room at Aldersgate-street railway station just before midnight. There was a piece of cloth stuffed in her mouth, and one report says that she had been strangled. Another speaks of suffocation as the cause of death. There were evidences that she had been assaulted. When found the body was warm, and it is thought that the child met her death about two hours previously.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Thirty Years a Kentish Vicar.
The Rev. H. B. Biron, an old Kent cricketer, has died suddenly at his residence at Barham, East Kent. For over thirty years he was Vicar of Lympe, near Hythe, retiring two years ago. He was one of the oldest and most constant tabbies of the Canterbury cricket festival and a noted Resarian. Mr. H. C. Biron, the Metropolitan stipendiary, is his nephew.—*Exchange.*

Gale Damages the Canal.
Panama.—A severe northerly gale visited Colon doing much damage to the west breakwater, completed last year at a cost of \$4,000,000. Hundreds of feet of the east breakwater, which suffered to the extent of nearly \$500,000 damage in a recent storm, were blown out. The wind blew sixty miles an hour, and for a time it was feared the non-magnetic survey yacht Carnegie would blow ashore. Other vessels, however, went to the assistance of the Carnegie, and she was able to ride out the gale.—*Public Ledger.*

Gale off American Coast.
It is now practically certain that the Royal Dutch West Indies Mail steamer *Prins Mauritz*, 2,121 tons, was lost off the American coast in Saturday's gale. There were 50 persons aboard her, including four passengers. Seventy-five lives have been lost at sea as the result of disaster during the terrible week-end gale.—*Central News.*

Reuter's New York correspondent states that the tug *Luckerbach*, with a crew of fifteen, was lost during the gale off Cape Hatteras. Wreckers towed the coast from North Carolina to Massachusetts. The crews have been rescued. Several steamers are missing.

Bookmakers Turn to Cotton.
The *Manchester Guardian* London correspondent writes: "I hear the astonishing news on the most sober authority that some London bookmakers have lately taken to gambling in cotton futures. The decline in racing has prevented them from doing business as usual, and somebody has put them on to this new game. What is more astonishing still is that some of them are making money out of it. A cotton broker declares that one of his new clients has made £7,000 already. I am told that the 'bookies' do not worry about elaborate calculations as to the movement of cotton prices, but that they have a system of their own. The system has been explained to me, but as I could not understand the explanation I cannot pass it on for the benefit of spinners."

WOMAN MISSIONARY ON WAR.

Little Rock, Ark., April 15.—Miss Belle Bennett, of Richmond, Ky., president of the Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was one of the speakers at the session of the Council. The Council is holding an eight-day session here.

"The European war would not have started had not the Christian religion been superficial," said Miss Bennett. She said mission work throughout the world has been greatly crippled by the war, and that one of the remarkable features of the crisis was the manner in which English organizations were assisting in supporting German missionaries who were cut off from communication with home.

NOTICE.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS

ON
HIRE

From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(Continued from Monday.)

Derby County have lost the chance of setting up a new record in point scoring. Indeed, whilst they are certain of returning to the senior competition they are not bound to remain at the top of the Second League. To do that they must at least draw their final match which, curiously enough, is against their chief rivals Preston North End. In opposing Bury last Saturday Derby played as if a defeat would not be a serious matter. They had done enough for honour and glory and their failure was perhaps excusable, but there will be a double incentive to beat Preston inasmuch as it will mean the Second League championship for them and a lasting proof that they are the best team of the season. The table given above cannot undergo much further alteration, and for some it will stand as a record of disappointment. The Arsenal management think they should have won promotion and the team ought certainly to have done better. They have had a bad season financially too. As compared with last year there has been a drop of £5,000 in gate receipts—from £13,000 to £8,000 and now it is announced that Mr. George Morrell, the manager, has resigned. Two men, Messrs. Norris and Hall, are practically responsible for the club, and they are finding it an expensive hobby. Birmingham, another club with big resources, have also been unable to command success. They have finished well enough, but they started too badly to have any chance of filling one of the two top positions. Clubs who ought to be pleased are Barnsley, and Huddersfield, for neither has ever done as well before.

Second League.	
Brighton	1
Cardiff City	1
Crystal Palace	2
Exeter City	0
Gillingham	2
Luton	2
Norwich City	2
Portsmouth	3
Southend U.	1
Swindon	1
Northampton	0
Southampton	1
West Ham	1
Reading	1
Watford	3
Croydon C.	1
Plymouth A.	0
Bristol Rovers	0
Q. Pk. Rangers	1
Millwall	2

Positions of the Clubs.	
Watford	37 218 8 66 45 50
Reading	37 20107 64 43 47
Cardiff C.	37 21124 87 36 45
West Ham U.	37 18118 57 48 44
Millwall	36 16101049 42 42
Northampton	35 15 9 11 47 41 41
Swindon	37 15111177 58 41
Portsmouth	37 16 12 9 54 42 41
Southampton	36 17145 70 72 39
Exeter C.	37 15148 50 38 38
Brighton	36 15147 44 46 37
Q. P. Rangers	37 12131252 54 38
Norwich City	36 11131252 55 36
Crystal P.	36 13158 45 57 34
Luton	37 13 16 861 69 34

Bristol R. 37 13 213 52 75 29
Plymouth A. 36 7 15 14 47 68 28
Croydon C. 38 9 20 8 47 63 27
Southend U. 36 8 20 8 37 62 24
Gillingham 37 6 23 8 41 80 20

The performance of Watford in winning the Southern League championship is a splendid triumph for a club who have always been weighed down by poverty. One would have been laughed at in suggesting their success at the commencement of the season. More than half the clubs in the competition had better prospects, but money has played a very insignificant part in football this season. At any rate, the power of it has been slight and on this account Watford have been placed on something like an equality with their rivals who have not dared to go into the market and buy players, and have had to be content with the talent good or bad as it may have been at their disposal. From a strictly sporting point of view this is as it should be but football has become a huge commercial enterprise, and the tendency is for the game to be subordinated in the greed for success. The way in which Watford made certain of the honours was excellent. They were left with the necessity of scoring two points from two remaining matches, and they went to Gillingham and scored both at once. It was their ninth victory away from home, and the ability they have shown in winning on opponents' grounds had been the feature of their displays. To the end Reading have remained a first class team, but they have made one or two bad mistakes, and their failure to reach the top of the table has been, due to this trifling inconsistency. The prominence of Cardiff is a strong challenge to the Rugby game in Wales. In other towns in the Principality soccer is not prospering quite so well, and one wonders what will happen if, as is likely, there is no second division of the Southern League next season. Coventry City, Brentford, Gillingham, Croydon, Common and Swansea have definitely announced that they will not compete in this competition next September, and it is suggested that the senior division should be extended to embrace 26 clubs. Such an extension is very unlikely, and meanwhile the question of putting into operation the relegation rule this season has been left to the annual meeting to decide. In the circumstances the fixture of Gillingham and Southend, who in ordinary conditions would have to go down to the second division, is in doubt.

Billiards—Match of the Season.
The fortunes of Inman and Gray in what is proving to be the best billiard match of the season have fluctuated almost day by day and the play has aroused great interest. About forty spectators at an ordinary game are described as a "good attendance" but at both afternoon and evening sessions of this game the famous Saloon in Leicester Square has been crowded. For the looker-on it is something more than an exhibition of billiards. At any rate so far as the British champion is concerned it is a battle of wits as well as a test

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—"WINDSOR LODGE," Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6 Roomed House with Tennis Court.

"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court, 2 & 3. Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5 Roomed Houses with Tennis Court. Four roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1915.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 5, Des Voeux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co. Limited.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Houses in "Torres Buildings," Rose Terrace, and "Durbar," Kowloon. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

ANNIVERSARY OF LINCOLN'S DEATH.

Flags flew at half-mast over public and private buildings all day in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln, on Good Friday April 15, 1835 says the *N. Y. Evening Post* of April 15. By special executive order sent to all Federal offices in the country and throughout the world, the flag was flown at half-mast over every building in which a representative of the Federal Government was housed. The order also applied to all the ships in the navy. President Wilson gave this order "as an evidence of the profound affection of the American people for the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

Office buildings in the city, and all the ships in port, also flew their flag at half-mast out of respect for the day.

Fifty years ago the country was plunged into deepest mourning by the death of the President, early in the morning, following his assassination by John Wilkes Booth at a gala performance in the old Ford Theatre, Washington, held in honour of Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Appropriate exercises were held in many of the city schools. Some time ago Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent, suggested to all principals that such exercises be held, including the reading of the Gettysburg address and Whitman's "My Captain."

of skill. It man is playing with the disturbing consciousness that his young opponent may at any moment develop a big break by what has come to be known as his "all red route" and run away with the game as he did when the men last met. On the other hand, Gray, perhaps a little worried too, is striving to break through the champion's out defensive tactics.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Large, Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank, Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For a FIRST CLASS HOTEL (good business concern) an energetic partner, or willing to sell the business outright. For particulars apply "X.Y.Z." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Private lessons given by experienced English Lady Teacher, speaking French and Japanese. Apply to "INSTRUCTION" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—NURSE.—Officer's wife will provide passage to England for European nurse, in return for Services on voyage. One child. Apply M. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED FOR A LOCAL FACTORY. A young mechanical engineer of good general education, a thorough knowledge of the running of steam plant and good technical education. Apply "TECHNIC" c/o The Hongkong Telegraph.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Adroaldo Fernandes, Aberdeen Road, Macao.
Connolly Major Paul, London.
Foonyuan Signboard Dealers Wongyokchee, Shanghai.
Kwongwuchong Jervois Street, Rangoon.
Lingwaichee, Manila.
Macdonay, Saigon.
McFarland J. B. Singapore.
Pinson, London.
Quezada China Hotel, Manila.
Vorgeli Steamer "Miyazaki Maru," Singapore.
Wing Pang Tan, Queen's Road Central, Nogales.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Guinyuen, Shanghai.
Hudsonmaru, Nishinomiya.
John Wedge Williams c/o B. and S. Shanghai.

Joensen, Vestinglee, Shanghai.
Kwinyuenhong, Shanghai.
Hsingfat, Shanghai.
Lawhur Keessin, Amoy.

Laiwah Keessin 6 Western Market, Amoy.
Lansan West Point, Shanghai.
Leeyunchong, Koba.

Shinmanyuyut Central Street, Shanghai.

Yufungtai, Shanghai.
R. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21th May, 1915.

Leaves \$150,000 to Yale.
Under the will of the late General Charles H. Pine, Yale will eventually receive an addition of \$150,000 to the \$50,000 scholarship fund established by General Pine about three years ago. The will also provides for the creation of a fund of \$250,000 to be devoted to manual training of Ansonia boys and girls.—*Public Ledger.*

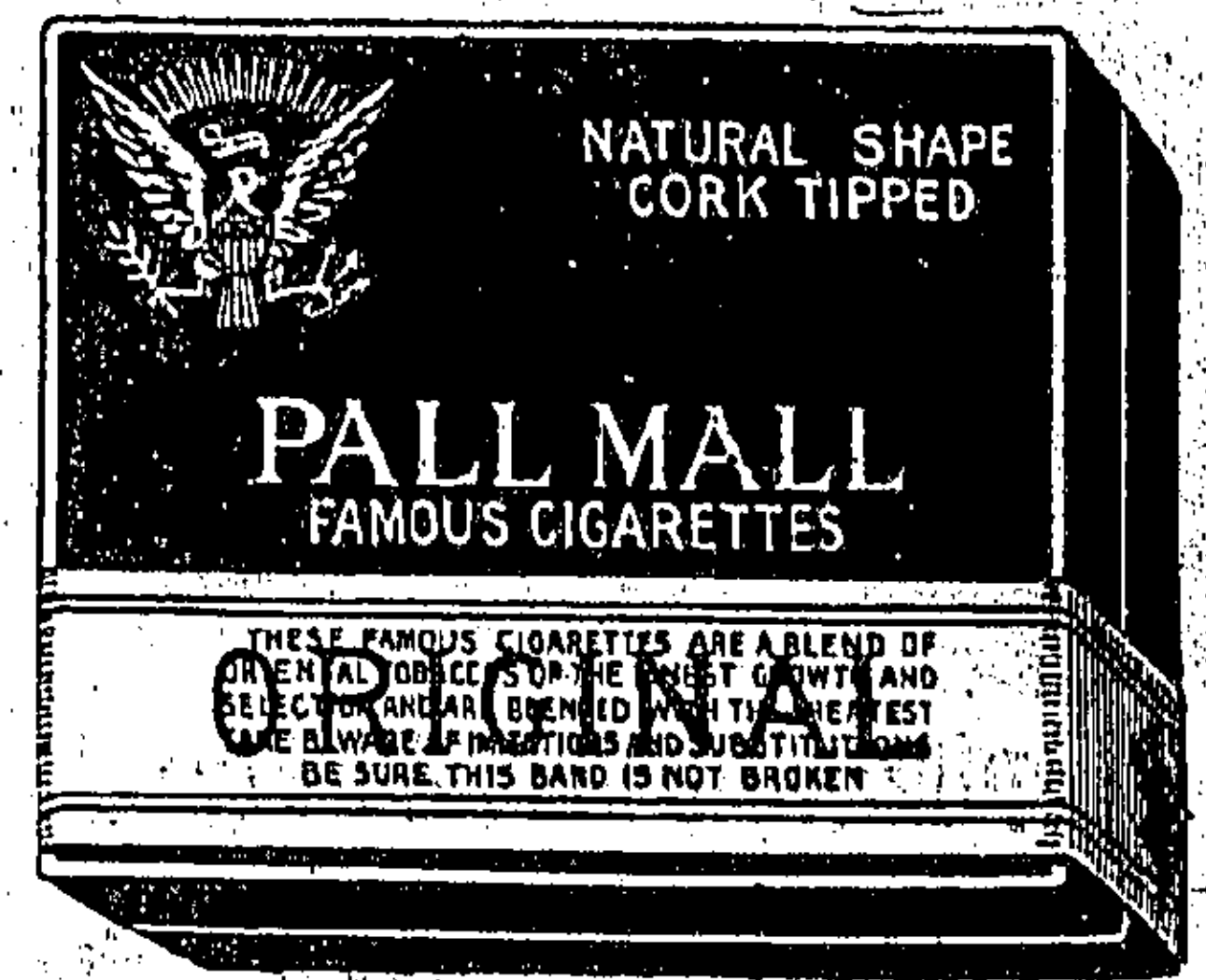
If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

NOTICES.

IT IS THE QUALITY OF

"PALL MALL" Cigarettes

that has brought them to the front.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

— FOR —

RANSOMES' LAWN MOWERS.

"ANGLO-PARIS" MODEL

IN FIVE SIZES FITTED WITH BRASS BEARINGS AND SINGLE SCREW ADJUSTMENT.

RANSOMES' "PATENT CHAIN AUTOMATON" MODEL. SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOWLING GREENS, Etc.

RANSOMES "AUTOMATON MINOR" MODEL.

THE STRONGEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST LIGHT ROLLER MACHINE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR? ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Exp rt Service and every Satisfaction

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW WAR BOOKS.

GREAT WAR DEEDS: Ills. London News Special No.	\$2.00	FIELD NOTES FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT by TIMES Correspondent	4.50
SUBMARINES, TORPEDOES & MINES by W. E. Dommert ..	.80	GERMAN CULTURE Edited by F. W. P. Paterson	2.00
OUR REGIMENTS & THEIR GLORIOUS RECORDS by O. Whitt ..	.80	RED CLUTYON: WITH THE GERMAN ARMY AT THE FRONT by Ivan Cobb	4.00
THE SECOND PHASE OF THE GREAT WAR—GRAPHIC EXTRA	4.00	FRANCE IN DANGER by Paul Verzet	2.00
THE UNMAKING OF EUROPE by P. W. Wilson	2.75	THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM	1.50
LIFE OF HIS MAJESTY ALBERT KING OF THE BELGIANS	.80	GERMAN PHILOSOPHY IN RELATION TO THE WAR by F. H. Muirhead	2.00
THE MINOR HORRORS OF THE WAR by A. E. Shipley	1.30		
KRUPP'S THE INTERNATIONAL ARMAMENTS RING	1.60		
CAPTAIN LOXLEY'S LITTLE DOG LEST WE FORGET: AN ANTHOLOGY OF WAR VERSES	.80		
THE CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM I & BISMARCK	2.75		
THE SOLDIER'S POCKET COMPANION	.80		
LIFE OF GENERAL JOFFRE by A. Kahn B. A.	.80		
THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM: Experiences of a Neutral	.80		
WHEN BLOOD IS THEIR ARGUMENT: AN ANALYSIS OF PRUSSIAN CULTURE by E. M. Hueffer	2.00		
		COLONIAL NOVELS AT \$1.75.	
		SWEET HERBS & BITTER by Morley Roberts	
		THE FABULISTS by Bernard Capes	
		THROUGH THE AGES BELOVED: A ROMANCE OF JAPAN by H. G. Richards	
		THE HOLY FLOWER by Bider Haggard	
		BRUNNEN TOWER by Eden Phillpotts	

SEND FOR LIST OF SOILED & DAMAGED BOOKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

DRINK



Pueris

AND LEARN HOW TO SMILE

Pueris

PURE AND REFRESHING

A. P. Watson & Co. Ltd.
Hong Kong.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

THE WAR'S SOCIAL INFLUENCE.

We believe that most people are agreed that the benefits that are to arise out of the great war will, in the long run, more than outweigh the terror, losses and inconveniences of it. We do not wish to be too sanguine, but we feel that, among the benefits to come, will be at least the beginnings of what the world has long been groping after—usually with results that were anything but encouraging: a real socialism. For fear of being misunderstood we will repeat the word "beginnings", for the completed and perfected article will not come in our time or century. What has passed current as socialism during the past few decades is not only worthless but is harmful to society—as harmful in its way as the French Revolution doctrines on which it was largely based. But, in every age of the world there have been a few men who dreamed of the possibility of establishing a genuine brotherhood among men, and their ideas are more or less epitomized in the sermon on the Mount—which most of us listen to with theoretical reverence but stoutly refuse to regard practically.

Whenever the prophets of the real socialism wished to put their ideas into practice they always found circumstances too strong for them. At one and they were barred by the selfishness and pride of individuals or of factions, and, at the other, their words were seized upon, twisted and misquoted by politicians and economists, who yearned to reduce everything to a system of figures and statistics. In either case the prophets were made to feel that the world was not ready for their teaching; that the time was not ripe; that too much Spring-cleaning would have to be done before a fair start could be entered upon. The need for the clearing-up process at almost any period of the world's later history was undeniable. Some few persons thought that the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars would accomplish this; but the Revolution was too drastic, and had the wrong motives behind it, while the subsequent wars were too protracted; and, when peace was made, society fell back into its old groove, too battered and too lackadaisical to remember that any object likely to further its higher interests might have been achieved by all that it had endured.

When the present war is over, the world will have had such a scouring as it has never had before, for the events that it has been faced with since last August have been of a nature to clear out all the dust and cobwebs that, for centuries, have clogged its works and have interfered with its progress. Thus we should all be in a position to make a fair beginning once more. Minor influences for good have been at work for months past, and it is unlikely that we shall be content to let all these stop when peace comes. There is already a noticeable improvement in the attitude of man to man, nation to nation, creed to creed, and race to race. To quote only one of these influences, has not the general recruiting for the war gone far to break through the class barriers that, but twelve months ago, were far stronger than in Fifteenth Century England or than in Imperial Rome? Men of every social grade at home have enlisted and are sleeping, eating and fighting side by side, forgetting artificial distinctions and taking their fellow man for what he himself is worth as a man, and not for what his father or his personal income may be. And as with the smaller communities, so with the larger. Christians, Mohammedans, Jews, heathen and men of no religion are fighting and sharing together, united by duty to their respective Governments and by a desire to protest against an enemy whose methods were calculated to enslave the world, if given free play. We cannot think that all this fraternizing will have been in vain, or that it will fail to bear good fruit after we have punished Germany and are able to settle down to normal life again.

Another Dog Summons.

We notice that a Government official, who was summoned yesterday for allowing his dog to be at large without a muzzle, gave it as his opinion that "it was a trivial matter upon which to bring anyone to the police court." Had the summons related solely to the muzzling order we should be inclined to agree with the gentleman, though we might take leave to doubt the wisdom of an official's criticising in public the regulations of the Colony which he himself may be supposed to have had a share in making. Also we like to see a becoming amount of respect paid to the Bench, and can hardly think it good that anyone, short of a solicitor, should be allowed to tell a magistrate to his face that the subject of a summons is "a trivial matter." But the thing goes further than this; for the charge also stated that the defendant had been keeping a dog without a licence. This, at any rate, is not trivial; and some of the Chinese who have been charged with—let us say—bringing letters from Canton or Macao without stamps, in order to avoid postage, may think that the gentleman in question was exceedingly lucky in getting off with so small a fine as three dollars, particularly as he was fined five for the breach of muzzling order.

A Cruelty Case.

We are indeed glad that a ten-dollar fine has been inflicted on a brute who drove a gharry pony which was entirely unfit for work, and we wish the ordinance had provided for a month's hard labour as well. The pony, according to the story told to the magistrate yesterday, was suffering from a sore mouth and had several wounds on the body; and, in spite of this, the humane driver was trying to encourage the animal to run! (We can guess the sort of encouragement that would be banded out.) We understand that it was an ordinary member of the public who drew the attention of the police to the pony's condition. He is to be congratulated on having performed a useful service—but why did the police need to have their attention drawn? And where was the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? In view of the fact that Asia was a whole rarely take the same views as Britisheers as to what constitutes cruelty to dumb beasts, we are of opinion that special orders should be issued to Indian constables and lakongs to pay greater attention to the treatment of ponies, dogs, pigs, poultry etc. This is all the more necessary since the S.P.C.A. declines to do anything to justify its existence. By the way, does it exist at all now?

Peppys.

Among to-day's anniversaries is the death-day of Samuel Pepys (1703), over the pronunciation of whose name no two persons seem to be agreed. But whether we call him Peppiz, Peps or Peeps, the value of his diary remains the same. His work has neither the stateliness, nor the breadth, nor the historical worth of Evelyn's diary; but he gives us what we all want: something human. At bottom he was an old humbug; selfish, and full of personal vanity; but he contrived, throughout his diary, to keep on excellent terms with the reader—indeed to make himself appear quite lovable; and the man who cannot enjoy his pages is to be pitied. Were a Naval Secretary of to-day to pursue such a policy as friend Samuel's, he would speedily find himself in gaol; but, in the magic of his obsequy, gossip, and of his daintily old-world style, we can easily forget all this; and it is well that we should do so. We should rather be prepared to take him on his face value, and to remember that his largely unconscious humour has brightened gloomy hours for some millions of English-speaking folk. The man who is able to do this deserves many statues to his memory.

DAY BY DAY.

"TO KNOW WHEN TO BE GENEROUS AND WHEN TO BE FIRM—THIS IS WISDOM."

The Weather.
Lower level, 8 a.m. Temp. 75; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 68; fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Mails.
Siberian and American Mail.—Closed per s.s. Korea to-day at noon.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Liangchow to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Shanghai Docks and Eng. Co. Lt.—52, sellers.
West Point Building Co. Lt.—\$71, buyers.
Hongkong Electric Co., Lt.—\$39, x div. buyers.
Peak Tramway Co. Lt.—\$9.30, x div. (old).
90, cts. x div. (new).
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Lt.—\$98, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$8.60, nom.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—\$11.97, buyers.
Langkats.—\$11.40, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.13/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the Feast of St. Augustine of Canterbury and the 43rd birthday of H. M. Queen Mary.

Theft from an Old Woman.
Two gold finger rings valued at \$50 and \$5 in money have been stolen from an old woman who lives in a matched near the Bay View Police Station.

An Unfriendly Trick.
A money changer of 162 Des Voeux Road has reported to the police that one of his friends has deprived him of \$400 which he alleges was obtained by means of a false representation.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Bradley & Co. Ltd. (special), \$70.

A Woman's Loss.
A Chinese woman of 157 Des Voeux Road Central has complained to the police that, some time between May 23 and 25, someone stole from her room seventeen pieces of clothing valued at \$76.

A Fowl Theft.
Miss Russell, of 13a MacDonnell Road, has complained to the police of the theft from her fowl house of fourteen chickens, and a saucepan, and clothing from the servant's quarters to the value of \$8.

China and Curio Sale.
To-morrow and Friday an interesting auction of Chinese porcelain and curios will be held in the sales room of Mr. G. F. Lamert. The lots to be disposed of form a valuable collection of antique china and curios from the Sung to the Ming Dynasties and the Kanghi to the T'ow-kwong periods. There is also some jade ornaments which will be well worth consideration.

New Macao High School.
Interesting particulars in connection with the new High School, which is to be built at Macao, and for which competitive plans are a-keed for by the Macao Government, show that big strides are anticipated in educational work in the Portuguese Colony. The building which will be situated in one of the best parts of Macao will be elaborately fitted up and will contain physics and chemistry laboratories as well as the usual lecture halls. In addition to the grounds for sports there will be a swimming bath and a well equipped gymnasium.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Is No News Good News?

Last night and this morning passed without our receiving any wireworth noticing in particular. There is still a popular belief in Hongkong that absence of telegrams must be taken to mean that bad news is being held back; though we have to own that we have rarely discovered any foundation for this belief. There are times, moreover, when no news is good news, and we incline to the belief that this is the case at present. For even the worst of our local wet-blankets will scarcely think that men would be indulging in a football match at the Front, and that Reuter would trouble to send us the news of it, if bigger matters were toward. He neglects to mention who won the match, by the way, but the value of the telegram lies in its testimony to the keenness and light-heartedness of the men, both British and Indian. Imagine the Kaiser's officers condescending to join in a game with their men!

Italy.
There is little enough that is new about Italy and the war. The Duke d'Aosta and other princes are proceeding to the Front, as becomes the descendants of a series of fighting kings; and there is talk of restoring—in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention—the ships which the Italians have seized, when the war is over. This we may easily regard as the waste of a wire; for, when the question of indemnity arises, each of the Allies will probably feel that findings will have to be keepings in face of the fact that Germany, Austria and Turkey will be practically without assets, or at any rate will not have enough "to go round." As regards the neutrality of Switzerland, when Italy says that she will respect it we believe her unhesitatingly; we may even believe that Austria will at least fight against temptation (which will be great, considering the relative geographical positions of the two countries); but of Germany's word the Allies—and the Swiss if they are wise—will take even less account than of her official communications. If it should answer her purpose to commandeer Swiss roads, railways or provisions she will do so just as handily as she made use of Belgium at the beginning of the war; and it would be sheer criminal negligence to rely on her word.

Cabinet Rumours Again.
Cabinet-making speculations still seem to be the popular diversion of the Home papers, and if every parliamentary whose name has been suggested by some of the recent prophets of the Press should be included in the Ministry, its ranks will swell to hundreds. One of the saner suggestions is that Mr. Redmond will be included. He has kept the Nationalist Party in magnificent order, in face of all sorts of difficulties; and, though the two elections of 1910 left him with almost unlimited power over the Radical party, he played the game where many another man in his place would have taken the fullest advantage of being able to pull the strings. Not only so, but we know now that, at the time of the Irish trouble of last year, while Mr. Asquith and his party were helplessly wringing their hands on one side of the ditch, and while the Orange leaders were making themselves ridiculous on the other, John Redmond kept his head and maintained a tight hold over those of his party who were liable to lose theirs.

Linking up Russia and Sweden.
The *Exchange Telegraph* Company's correspondent at Copenhagen says that at the instigation of Sweden a conference will take place between Russian and Swedish delegates to consider the question of the linking up of Swedish and Russian railways, which is a question of some difficulty both from a military and a political point of view.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day state:—

Parades.
Central Police Station. Thursday, May 27th.—Chinese Company, without Arms, 6.30 p.m.
Friday, May 28th.—Chinese, Portuguese, and Indian Companies, without Arms, 6.30 p.m.
A further issue of Truncheons takes place on this parade.

Musketry.
Inter-Platoon Team Shot.—(Aggregate of three best results in each Platoon in courses for Classes A, B, & C.)

1st—No. 1 Platoon, British Company.
I. Grant Smith ... 91.4
H. A. Lammer ... 80.0
H. J. Sleet ... 90

2nd—No. 1 Platoon, Chinese Company.
James Wong ... 91.0
Owen Chan ... 88.0
Wong Kwong Tin ... 88.0

3rd—Indian Platoon:
Sirdar Khan ... 91.4
Saleh ... 88.0
D. Rumjha ... 84.0

4th—Nos. 2 and 3 Platoons, Portuguese (Tie) ... 261.7

5th—No. 2 Platoon, British Company ... 200.2

6th—No. 3 Platoon, Chinese Company ... 260.0

7th—No. 4 Platoon, Portuguese Company ... 254.3

8th—No. 1 Platoon, Portuguese Company ... 246.0

9th—No. 2 Platoon, Chinese Company Re-enlists Platoon, Chinese Company ... 228.0

HONGKONG'S EMPIRE DAY GIFT.

Two Aeroplanes.

The following was received from the Colonial Secretary:—
I am directed to inform you that a sum of \$4,500 has to-day been remitted by telegraph to the Overseas Club for the purpose of purchasing two aeroplanes for presentation to the British Government.

One of these aeroplanes is being presented by Mr. Lan Chupak, Mr. H. Tung, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. Ho-Fork, Mr. Ho Kam-tong and Mr. Lo Chong-shiu, partners in the Tai Yau Bank, and it has been requested that it may be inscribed in English and in Chinese Characters with the words "Tai Yau Bank, Hongkong."

The second aeroplane is being paid for by general subscription among the British and Chinese Communities in the Colony, and it is to be named "Victoria, Hongkong." The total purchase money for this machine is not yet quite complete, but the full amount has been remitted, in anticipation of the requisite sum being forthcoming; it being desired that the money should be received in England immediately after Empire Day.

OCEAN WIRELESS NEWS.

We have just received a copy of *Ocean Wireless News*, accompanied with several copies of the *Korea Times*, a little paper made up and published each day on board the s.s. Korea, from communications which give in a nutshell the day's news, covering both the Allies and the enemy's side of the reports. Apart from the war news, all that is topical is dealt with, and even market and baseball returns do not go unrecorded. *Ocean Wireless News* itself is a smart periodical, containing a very readable story, some entertaining chat, and a fund of information for travellers.
Pacific travellers who have come into contact with Mr. Taylor, the wireless operator on the Korea, will readily appreciate how keen this gentleman is to keep passengers "alive" with news.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

War in the Air and Elsewhere.

The following leading article is culled from the *Public Ledger* of April 18.

May was the month set by expert German forecasters as the time for the serious raids of Zeppelins and aeroplanes over England. If the warfare in the air of the past week is to be looked upon as mere preliminary scouting, England is in for an indefinite reign of terror by reason of this weird menace, which, moreover, is supposed to indicate the grand culmination of the German offensive on land, on sea and in the air. There is no question about it that the Germans view this aircraft campaign as the most significant arm in their tremendous offensive and defensive resources, second only to their submarines and, for the purpose of carrying on the warfare of "frightfulness," quite equal to their huge siege guns.

So much is this so that the most popular illustrations circulating in Germany these days, represent various birds-eye views of London, showing either St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, or the famous Tower Bridge and the Tower of London itself, while in the sky are depicted the German aircraft freely dropping bombs on historic buildings beneath them. And it is quite possible for these pictorial anticipations expressing the acrid hope of the German nation to become a fact, no matter how much it may horrify the world. That these air raids, however successful they may be, will have any effect on bringing the war to a quicker close is, of course, out of the question, since the duration of the war depends wholly on the devolution of the great strategical military campaigns now on in the Eastern and Western frontiers, to say nothing of the part the unravelling of these military campaigns will have on the diplomatic situation, which at any moment may enlarge the theatres of war and bring other nations into the conflict.

So far as the military developments of the week went, the reported successes of Russia in the Carpathians, while they may have led to the great war counsel held by the Kaiser yesterday, at the same time may be easily overestimated. That these successes have been checked by the natural conditions of things in the high Carpathians, as well as by the resistance of the Austro-German forces, must be accepted as a fact. Except on paper, there has been no invasion of Hungary. Signs are multiplying, however, that the invasion is not remote, and this explains in part the activity not only of the Imperial army chiefs, but of the diplomats, who know full well that an overturn of the Austrian army in Hungary would precipitate the entrance of Italy, Roumania and other Balkan States into the general melee.

As things go, Italy is quite ready, and her close relation with the Allies is shown in that the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, and Premier Bazonoff have just sent cordial messages to the Italian people explaining how Russia desires enthusiastically to have Italy "realise its national aspirations," while Nicholas adds that he is desirous of "fighting together with the valorous Italian army." All these things have only one meaning; and so unified are the people of Italy that even the general strike and proletarian demonstrations in Milan were not anti-dynastic, but stood by the King and the national desire. Some overt incident may turn the tide strongly, but there is no sign of reaction in favour of the two central empires anywhere. It is the Allies whose interests are the concern of the Latin and Slavic peoples, though how slowly things move is seen in the re-awakening in the Verdun-Metz region, while the gains in the Flanders salient, as the British reports show, are made with terrific losses, made all the more humiliating by the blunders committed.

JOHN MURRAY FORBES.

A LINK WITH OLD HONGKONG.

Chinese Capital and an American Railway.

An interesting link with the China Coast of the old days appears in the form of an article, signed C. M. Keys, which is published in a Los Angeles paper, which we give below.

"Nearly seventy years ago a young American named John Murray Forbes went on a visit to China. Among other people whom he met were two Chinese merchants, men of great wealth and influence in their own kingdom and men apparently with progressive ideas. Both these men, who were great friends of Forbes, they talked to him a great deal about America and about the wonderful opportunities of new lands, lying to the west of the Allegheny Mountains, for practically all of the United States at that time west of these mountains was new and only partially developed country. He told them of the opportunities that seemed to exist and they listened with deep and abiding interest.

"After quite a lengthy friendship these two merchants of China made a proposal to the young American that he take for them a large sum of money and use it in carrying on some plan which he had for the development of railroads and other enterprises in the new country. He asked for very explicit instructions before accepting such a trust and he got them. In a joint letter written to him in Boston, they instructed him to look first to the safety of the principal and second to the rate of income, and then to put into any enterprise that he might choose, as much of their money as he put in of his own, and that they would be content with the results, whatever they might be.

"On that basis he went about. He was a quiet, conservative man, with a large vision and with a good deal of courage. Backed by this capital and by very large amounts of additional capital that flowed to him as time went on, and as his business venture proved successful, he pushed forward and became perhaps the foremost railroad builder of his day. He was largely instrumental in building the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and several other railroads that to-day are among our greatest railroad systems. The inception of this great enterprise, as well as the foundation of the great fortune of John Murray Forbes, and the basis upon which his lasting reputation was built, was the confidence of these two oriental merchants in the integrity of the man.

"This story is told to illustrate the power of confidence. It cuts both ways. Not only did this confidence thus bestowed help very greatly in the making of a great American, but it helped the men who gave the confidence quite as much. It brought them great wealth from a wise investment and gave them also the sense of something accomplished, some real work done in the world and something for posterity besides mere money.

In past generations, such confidence has been quite the usual thing in the relationship between banker and client. A dozen instances could be adduced of great houses built up in London, Glasgow, Paris, Boston and Philadelphia, as a result of the bestowal of such confidence. As a matter of fact, the three great underwriting houses of New York, all of which have broad international connections, were created by just such confidence as this. In every instance, they proved worthy of the confidence, and, therefore, they have held it generation after generation. When the time comes, as occasionally happens, that the men or institutions in whom a large number of people have placed their faith in money matters become too avaricious, too speculative, or too dishonest to be trusted further, the disintegration that results is a pitiful thing to see. Usually the process is a slow one; but an

illustration could be cited, if it were necessary, of a great house that took half a century to grow from a small beginning into a financial power exercising its wealth in half the lands under the sun and that then, in the brief space of ten years or so, led practically all its clients into sweeping and disastrous losses and has lost a very large part both of its prestige and its power. These losses were not due to dishonesty, but merely to bad judgment and to a desire to gain profits very quickly, rather than to build up by constructive processes great wealth-producing properties.

"These illustrations provide a guide to the fundamental factors of confidence. If, in investment and finance, you are going to give your confidence to any man or any firm, you will be exceedingly fortunate if by chance you entrust yourself to the hands of men who possess not only character, but also great ability; for character without ability is apt to be exceeding negative and to leave you pretty much where you were before; whereas ability without character is almost certain to turn into piracy and to plunder you of all that you entrust to the man who possesses it.

"When, in your investment dealings, you find a firm or an individual whose record discloses both character and ability, you will be fortunate indeed to become a silent partner with that man or that firm, and go forward with them in the quiet and perhaps uneventful fortunes of investment. They will, perhaps, make for you great wealth, as John Murray Forbes made for his Chinese comrades in finance, or as a great Scotch financier has made for his thousands of English and Scotch adherents; because the times of to-day are different from the times of yesterday, and investment that was wise in those days, might be very foolish and dangerous to-day, but they will at least give you what you do not possess, namely, expert guidance in investment matters and an honest judgment as to the events that have not yet transpired."

Hongkong readers will be the more interested in the above when they learn that the John Murray Forbes mentioned, entered the firm of Russell and Co. (Messrs. Shewan Tomes' predecessors) as a junior clerk, in the year 1830. In those pre-Hongkong days the firm's headquarters were at Canton, and it was between there, Macao and Lintin that young Forbes seems to have occupied his time. After a couple of years he returned to America, married, and having taken a year's leave, came back to Canton in 1834. Of his doings in this part of the world we are able to learn something from his "Letters and Recollections" (Houghton, Mifflin and Co. Boston) edited by his daughter, Mrs. Hughes.

Mr. Forbes seems to have been as much in love with the Chinese servant as most of us in Hongkong are to-day. He writes (May 8, 1835): "Apo is my valet still. I take him to Manila in the hope that he may run away when he gets there, or, if not, fall overboard. He cannot get a plate or a glass of water without running over a whole room and capsizing two or three boys and chairs."

It was during Mr. Forbes' second period out here that the East India Company gave up its monopoly of the English trade with China. At that time there was a steady influx of Britishers into Canton, and among them they formed a club—the Union—of which Mr. Forbes became a member. Apropos, one of his letters says: "Sometimes we raced our boats on the way to the baseball grounds, then played leapfrog along the dykes towards the upland. In outdoor sports the Englishman has perforce to drop his inculcated dignity and become democratic, and he never does it by halves. Often we found ourselves holding, or jumping over the head of, a high dignitary of the Company's service in India. I think we had no quarrels and that the best spirit prevailed between the American and foreign residents. The Earl of Lanes was not, I think, a member, but some of Jardine and Co. were; and the whole effect of the club was civilizing."

At the end of 1830, after arranging that he was to have a

COMPANY MEETING.

J. Llewellyn and Co., Ltd.

The annual meeting of Messrs. J. Llewellyn and Co., Ltd., was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Shanghai. Mr. C. W. Wrightson occupied the chair and there were also present, Dr. R. J. Marshall, and Mr. G. R. Wingrove (directors), Messrs. H. C. Platt (secretary), J. A. Donnelly, E. J. Chatburn and A. W. Barkill. The chairman said:—

We will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take the report and accounts, which have been for some days in your possession, as read.

The balance of profit and loss amounts to \$14,763.97 and subject to your approval, we propose to dispose of this sum as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. say \$6 per share.....	\$ 7,200.00
To write off depreciation.....	1,190.90
To reserve for bad and doubtful debts (bringing this fund up to \$2,000).....	805.44
Carry forward to 1915 account.....	5,567.83
	\$14,763.97

The accounts which we present to you to-day are so self-explanatory that they require little or no comment. Notwithstanding the conditions of trade throughout the year, our business has been satisfactorily maintained and credit is due to our manager, Mr. Chatburn, and the other members of the Staff.

I am pleased to inform you that the results of the past nine months' working of our new aerated water factory have fully realised our expectations and have justified the action of your directors in incurring the costs of its installation. Our waters, subjected to the electric process of sterilization, have met with general favour and we confidently look forward to greatly increased sales during this year.

I have nothing further to add, but shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

The report and accounts were passed on the motion of the chairman seconded by Dr. Marshall.

A dividend of \$6 per share was ordered to be paid on the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Wingrove.

Mr. Wingrove was reappointed director on the motion of Mr. Donnelly seconded by Mr. Matthews.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were reappointed auditors on the motion of Mr. Barkill seconded by Mr. Chatburn.

share of three-sixteenths in Russell and Co.'s business the young American returned home to conduct the firm's affairs in his own country. Seven years later the celebrated Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, sent a circular to China merchants, asking for suggestions from them in view of the public mission about to start for China for the purpose of cultivating friendly relations with that empire. Mr. Forbes was deputed to draw up the answer which was signed by the Boston merchants engaged in the China trade.

We find no mention in the book quoted from, of Mr. Forbes' meeting with the two Chinese of our American contemporary's article; but there is much detail given of his own connection with the various railways of the United States. He died on October 12, 1893, having left his mark on American politics and finance. His son, William Hathaway Forbes, married a daughter of Emerson, the celebrated man of letters and their child was Mr. William Cameron Forbes, whom many of our readers knew as Governor General of the Philippines.

The last head of Russell and Co., before the firm became Shewan Tomes, was, we are informed, William Howell Forbes, a cousin of the Governor General.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	1.00 "
BUTTERCUP	.90 "
PASTRY	.80 "
CHEESE	.70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and will come into force on and after the 24th instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph):

Canton News.

Sir:—I notice that in your issue of the 20th instant, under the heading of Canton News, you state that a Petition is being sent to British Residents here for signature requesting the British Minister at Peking to remove German subjects from Shamen and that such Petition is the outcome of a Meeting of the Municipal Council.

I would advise you that your information is incorrect, the Council having no cognizance of this matter whatsoever.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
O. V. LANNING.

Chairman, Shamen Municipal Council.

Hongkong, May 21 1915.

[A petition was signed by residents of the Shamen, requesting the British Minister at Peking to cause the removal of German subjects from the Shamen, and is now, we believe, on its way to Peking. Ed. H. K. T.]

PROPERTIES OF HEATED STEEL.

Some experiments described in a paper on the elastic properties of steel at moderately high temperatures, contributed by Mr. F. E. Rowett to the Royal Society, were prompted by the differences in the behaviour under stress of hard-drawn steel tubes before and after annealing.

At a suitable temperature a hard-drawn tube, which contains a good deal of amorphous material, behaves like a viscous fluid, and flows more or less freely under stress; whereas at the same temperature an annealed tube, being crystalline, flows in a much less degree, corresponding to the small amount of amorphous material in it. At a temperature of about 300 deg. C. a hard-drawn tube shows properties similar to those of pitch at ordinary temperatures, or of glass at a temperature rather below its softening point. It is still highly elastic under rapidly varying stress, but flows perceptibly when the stress is applied for a long time. On the other hand, in the annealed tube at 300 deg. the energy dissipated in a cycle of stress is still almost independent of the time taken over the cycle.

At a higher temperature, for example 540 deg., the hard-drawn tube flows rapidly, and continues to flow for a long period, though at a diminishing rate under a sheer stress of less than one ton per sq. in. Moreover at this temperature the steel like pitch or glass, shows considerable elastic working. If the stress be suddenly removed the immediate elastic recovery is followed by a slow backward flow which persists for many minutes.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

May	1	...	Tons	342
	2	...		379
	3	...		324
	4	...		309
	5	...		330
	6	...		389
	7	...		302
	8	...		357
	9	...		358
	10	...		419
	11	...		366
	12	...		332
	13	...		327
	14	...		328
	15	...		311
	16	...		310
	17	...		373
	18	...		320
	19	...		346
	20	...		334
	21	...		414
	22	...		411
	23	...		304
	24	...		357
	25	...		204

Total to 25th inst. 8,850

Daily average 354.00

THE HALF-BRICK IN ACTION.

There is one Prussian officer now convalescing in his native country who cherishes a quite special hate for England and its methods of warfare. This officer—and I tell the story as it was told me by an American friend who heard it from the man's own lips—was recently in command of a small detachment who were holding a farm building against our men. The British attack was vigorously pressed, and one by one the Germans were killed or wounded. The officer almost alone remained, unhurt, to meet the final charge of his enemy, and he was preparing to sell his life as dearly as he could when a British soldier with a "disgusting chuckle" seized a broken half-brick and knocked him senseless. The officer (I forget how) subsequently rejoined his own army, and soon afterwards received in an orthodox fashion the wound from which he is now recovering. But the abrasion on his scalp is what is really troubling him, and he declared to my informant that it must be due to this not being considered an honourable wound that he failed to get the Iron Cross for his defence of the farm building. —Manchester Guardian

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS. NOTICE.

TO FLOUR DEALERS & OTHERS.

Messrs. H. SCOTT and Company having learnt that empty flour bags bearing their "BRITANNIA," "MAGNOLIA," "CHINESE FLAG" and "DANISH FLAG" brands have been manufactured without their authority and imported into Hongkong, hereby give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against any persons found in possession of, or in any way dealing with, or handling such bags, and steps will be taken to recover the severest penalties of the law.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1915.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An European to take charge of a Branch. State qualifications and salary required. Apply to Secretary, DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

B.V.D.

COAT CUT UNDERSHIRTS

\$1.50, \$2.50 Each.

KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS

\$1.50, \$2.50 Per Pair.

LOOSE FITTING UNION SUITS

\$3.00 Per Suit.

SLEEPING SUITS

SHORT SLEEVES. KNEE LENGTH.

\$3.00, \$5.50 Per Suit.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL LTD.

ARE SHOWING

BABY CARRIAGES

LATEST MODELS.

WOOD OR CANE BODIES

WIRED ON TYRES, WELL UPHOLSTERED, PLEASING & DURABLE COLOURS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

"JEWEL"

6, Des Vœux Rd.

Tel. 1322

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY'S



UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

DRY AND OLD TOM, LONDON GINS.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 26th June.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 5th June.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched as above on 26th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 22, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 26th MAY.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 27th MAY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651. s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30th MAY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainan, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trip take about 3 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa \$Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 21,000 {THURS., 3rd June, at noon. T. 16,000 {THUR., 17th June at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	\$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa \$Aki Maru Capt. Noma	T. 12,500 {THURS., 27th May, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda \$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 {TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. T. 9,600 {FRI., 18th July at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi	T. 12,500 {TUESDAY, 1st June.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		
KOBE	\$Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 12,500 {MONDAY, 31st May.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	\$Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500 {TUESDAY, 1st June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	T. 16,000 {WED., 16th June, a.m.

\$ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Fushimi Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 3rd June
Hirano "	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori "	10,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima "	21,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Thursday 27th May
Aki "	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado "	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

SHANGHAI	Liangchow	27th May at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Singao	28th May at 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	29th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	30th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	1st June at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Huichow	3rd June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenai" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 30.

Hongkong 26th May, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May	JAVA	29th May
x Ilmanok	JAPAN	26th May	SHAI & 1st half June	
Tjilatjap	JAVA	23th May	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjipanas	JAVA	4th June	SHAI	2nd half June
Tjilaroemx	JAVA	15th June	JAPAN	

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 8th June, at noon.
First Class to London	.....	£120.
First Class to New York	.....	£96.10.
" " San Francisco	.....	£68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA OR UZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyo Maru	14,000 - 15 knots	Wednesday, 12th May.
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	1st May	28th May at 10 a.m.
St Albans	14th May	22nd June "
Empire	24th June	17th July "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 28th May at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 1st June at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 4th June at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Freight and Tonnage in Japan.

There is still a scarcity of steamers in Japan with a consequent advance in charter money. The rates for Europe have advanced from 10s. to 11s. a ton, while in London the rates to Japan have advanced from 12s. to 13s. For Australia and America steamers have been obtainable at 8s. 6d., but the Naikoku Tsun Kaisha has lately paid as much as 10s. The Association of Japanese exporters has presented Mr. Nagagawa, secretary to the Department of Communications with a statement of what it thinks the Nippon Yusen Kaisha ought to do. First it wishes the N.Y.K. to accept line-seed and bean cake, buck-wheat, oats, barley, bran, timber, fish-oil, millet, hemp, seeds, and other bulky goods, instead of rejecting them in favour of more profitable cargo. It cannot be done at present freights, then rates may be increased, but should not be put at a higher figure than the class of goods can stand. Secondly, the Association would like to see the N.Y.K. European ships call at more ports. They have ceased calling at Antwerp, and the extra steamers do not even call at Marseilles. This at a time of scarcity of steamers causes great inconvenience in trans-shipment, and extra steamers should call at other ports, especially Marseilles, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Thirdly, the Association does not wish the shortage of steamers to be remedied too suddenly, as this has disturbing effects on markets. The high prices which Japanese goods are enjoying in Europe is largely owing to the difficulty of getting them there, and if this difficulty were removed too quickly it might cause a slump in prices. The Association is of opinion, therefore, that the supply of steamers should not be left to the discretion of the steam navigation companies, but arranged in concert with shippers, who should never receive less than two or three months' notice of any change in regular sailings.

Advance in Freight

Rates to Europe.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has drawn up a revised scale of freight rates on cargo shipped by the intermediate boats. The new rates will be put into effect at the beginning of next month when the s.s. Tokuyama Maru is to be despatched to Europe. The difference between the new and the present rates on the principal commodities is set forth in the following table:

	New rates.	Present rates.
Fish oils	50s.	32s. 6d.
Rape seed oil	50s.	38s.
Bean oil	50s.	36s.
Rice	55s.	38s.
Wheat flour	55s.	38s.
Hemp	75s.	31s. 6d.
Barley	83s.	40s.
Timber	65s.	41s.
Pulse	80s.	50s.
Copper	80s.	80s.
Oats	80s.	50s.
Wheat	80s.	40s.

It is clear from the above that the new rates are very high, as compared with present rates, especially so, for fish-oil, rice, wheat flour, hemp, barley, wheat and oats. As the new rates will undoubtedly have a serious influence upon exports, several of the leading exporters in Kobe held a meeting on the 6th and exchanged views on the matter. As an outcome, the representatives visited the Manager of the Kobe Branch of the N. Y. K. on the 7th and set forth the exporters' views. They expressed a desire that the special liners should also call at Marseilles, and at Liverpool and Glasgow, during the war, and that the rates on the following commodities should be revised as follows:—

	Desired rates.	New rates.
Pulse	63s.	80s.
Green beans	60s.	80s.
Wheat flour	45s.	50s.
Fish oils	40s.	50s.
Vegetable oils	45s.	50s.
Rice	40s.	55s.
Timber	55s.	40s.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFF.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
HONGKONG	Loksang	Thurs., 27th May at d'light
SINGAPORE	Chunsang	Fri., 28th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yunsang	Sat., 29th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 30th May at d'light
HONGKONG	Taksang	Sun., 30th May at d'light
SINGAPORE	Namsang	Thurs., 3rd June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 5th June at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	End of June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,

SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. 19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9

Agents,

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of N. castle	B. L. L.	27, May
Marseilles via Ports.	Amazon	M. M.	29, May
M's, L'don via S'pore etc.	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	3, June
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	5, June
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	26, May
Via & T'ma via M'la, K'lung, B.C.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	31, May
New York via Panama Canal	M. Castle	D. & Co.	E. of May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	1, June
Boston & New York via Suez	Tuscan P.	B. L. L.	10, June
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	15, June
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	22, June
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenhay	G. L. Co.	28, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Chili	M. M.	31, May
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	3, June
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	3, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Dunera	D. S. Co.	5, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	6, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	6, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijtaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijlatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanoeck	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijbodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"TUSCAN PRINCE"

5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on Thursday, 10th June.

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian & Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on the 22nd instant and may be expected to arrive on or about June 16.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday June 1 at 1 p.m. for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S.S. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th June.
The S.S. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.
The s.s. DUNERA sailed from Calcutta on the 15th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 31st inst.
The Ben Line s.s. BENLOMOND from Hull, Middlesbrough and London left Singapore for this port on 23rd instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 29th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Sangala, Br. s.s. 3,994, Milne, 13th inst.—Moji, 8th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Tambow, Br. s.s. 2,517, L. Aleff, 14th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst. Gen.—Order.
Cheong, Br. s.s. 1,216, Speed, 15th inst.—Bangkok, 6th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Korea, Am. s.s. 5,651, W. Nelson, 17th inst.—Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—P. M. S. Co.
Shidzawa, Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Tezawa, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.
Leomodon, Br. s.s. 4,268, H.W. M. Evans, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. General—B. & S.
Rhosus, Br. s.s. 4,294, James Inkster, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Chasenag, Br. s.s. 1,418, O. J. Mattock, 21st inst.—Bangkok, 10th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Childar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Vils Hogen, 31st May—Hohow, 12th inst. Gen.—T. & Co.
Teau, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. Siford, 21st May—Manila, 18th May, General—B. & S.
Standard, Norw. s.s. 894, Johnsson, 21st inst.—Bangkok, 12th May, Rico—T. & Co.
Halmun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 23rd inst.—Swatow, 22nd inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Chekang, Br. s.s. 1,313, Cowan, 22nd inst.—Hongkong, 19th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Hanol, P. s.s. 739, J. Chevalier, 22nd inst.—Hongkong, 20th inst. Gen.—A. R. M. Co.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 928, D. W. Ritchie, 22nd inst.—Hohow, 21st inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Aldenhay, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. Smith, 23rd inst.—Moji, 18th inst. Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Tjikal, Br. s.s. 1,138, P. H. Kelle, 24th inst.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Kangawa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,867, K. Hige, 24th inst.—Moji, 19th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.
Wingang, Br. s.s. 1,517, T. H. Sishman, 23rd inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Yuenwang, Br. s.s. 1,138, P. H. Kelle, 24th inst.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Chongchow, Br. s.s. 1,303, G. Moore, 24th inst.—Swatow, 23rd inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,069, Asai, 24th inst.—Milke, 18th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.
Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,655, A. Zedler, 24th inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.
Pharary, Br. s.s. 1,012, H. Flastman, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 17th inst. Gen.—Chinese.
Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,005, Kobayashi, 25th inst.—Canton, Gen.—O.S.K.
Taisun, Chi. s.s. 1,376, Westland, 25th inst.—Canton, Gen.—O.S.K. & Co.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.
For Boston & New York
via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)
Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73 Feet.
EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Sails from Hongkong about end of June
For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco £36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months) 54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco 33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months) 49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco 31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months) 46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months) 109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months) 114
Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.
Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.
DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.
Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.
Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.
For full information regarding freight and passage apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON...City of Newcastle 27th May.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL...Netherby Hall 16th June.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1915

General Agents.

"GLEN LINE"

(MCGREGOR COW & CO.) LTD.
For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkiss.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	SPAN OF TIDE	WATERS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100' 0" (top bottom)	10'	9' 6"	.....
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	71'	10' 6"	9' 6"	.....
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	60' 6"	10'	9' 6"	.....
Patent Slip No. 1 Kowloon	250'	60'	10'	9' 6"	.....
WAI-KOK-TSU					
Cosmopolitana Dock	450'	12'	10'	9' 6"	.....
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	410'	24'	10'	9' 6"	.....
Lanau Dock	370'	24'	10'	9' 6"	.....

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N. Kowloon Dock Hongkong.OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K.TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDING.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Did A Rebellion Exist?

The case was continued this afternoon, in which the extradition to China is sought, of Hung Sin Lung on three charges of murder. Mr. E. H. Sharpe K.C., instructed by Mr. Paul Mary Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the application, and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton defended.

Li Kai, the witness, who had been in the witness box the whole of yesterday's sitting, was further cross-examined by Mr. Brutton. He denied that the defendant's name was well known in the place where the murder of the cook in the oilshop took place. Despite what he had read in the Kwangtung Government Gazette he still adhered to his contention that there was no revolution in Sam To Chuk on or about November 1, 1914, nor were there any troops thereabouts on November 3. A proclamation alleged to have been issued by the defendant under his name, under the style of "Commander-in-Chief" of the No. 1. Army of Wai Chow District of Kwangtung province was put to witness who denied ever having seen such a thing before.

Mr. Sharpe said he would postpone re-examination of this witness.

Mr. Brutton objected to the case being dealt with in this piecemeal fashion, if this postponement of re-examinations was allowed to go on the men would be able to put each other right when they knew what the cross-examination had been. Besides there was another officer concerned in the case besides Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Hodgson.

His Worship intimated that he did not want to hear anything about that.

Mr. Sharpe said he was receiving no instructions from anyone except Mr. Hodgson and would not do so without intimating the same to Mr. Brutton. He wanted to postpone the re-examination because he had not had translations of the documents put to the witness by Mr. Brutton.

Mr. Brutton failed to see how Mr. Sharpe could want to re-examine on the documents as the witness denied having seen them before.

Mr. Sharpe said if the man did evince knowledge of the proclamations in re-examination it would be a matter for comment.

The re-examination was postponed.

To another witness who gave evidence corroborating the Crown case, Mr. Brutton put it that the cook alleged to have been murdered was in fact alive.

The witness:—He is dead and buried.

Mr. Brutton also suggested that the cook actually in the oilshop was of a different name to that alleged.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Orders of the Day.

In connection with tomorrow's meeting, the following comprise orders of the day:—

Third reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-two Dollars and twenty six Cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1914.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Dentistry Ordinance, 1914.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the levy of Estate Duty payable in respect of the estates of deceased persons.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. State:—

Leave.

The undermentioned is granted leave of absence as follows:—
Pte. N. P. Thomson from 20.5.15 to 20.5.15.

Parades.

Parades for Thursday, 27th inst. 5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery—10 pr. drill at Headquarters. Sergt. McJabbin will attend.

5.30 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co.—Drill at Headquarters. Centre Section M.G. Co., Civil Service Co. and Right Half Scouts Co. (men not present when these units were inspected, only)—Squad drill & rifle exercises at Headquarters. Sergt. Bullock will attend. Left Half Scouts Co.—Company Drill & Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on road between Law Courts & City Hall at 5.15 p.m. and proceed by special tram. Remainder nil.

Detail.

On duty at Headquarters from 7 a.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 28th inst.—Centre Section M. G. Co., from 7 a.m. 28th to 7 a.m. 29th inst.—No. 2 Section Art. Batty.

At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until the morning of 29th inst.—N. 1 Sec. Art. Batty, and Left Sec. M. G. Co. Officer on duty, Lieut. Ross.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp). On duty until the morning of 29th inst.—H. K. V. R. Orderly Officer, Lieut. C. Smith. Orderly Sergeant, Corp. Grose.

Next for Duty.

At Headquarters and Gun Club Hill—H. K. V. R.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp) May 29 (Civil Service Co. May 30 Nos. 1 & 2 Sec. Scouts Co. May 31 Nos. 2 & 3 Sec. Scouts Co. June 1 No. 3 & 4 Sec. Scouts Co. June 2 Centre Section M. G. Co. June 3 No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty, June 4 No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty and Left Section M. G. Co.

Officers on duty May 29 Lieut. Lindell May 30 Lieut. Weall. May 31 Lieut. Proston. June 1 2/Lieut. Murphy. June 2 Lieut. Wright. June 3 Lieut. Danby. June 4 Capt. Wolfe.

Nisbet—Green Tennis Match.

Owing to the weather this match is again postponed and will be played on the first possible date on which the ground is playable. Seat-holders and others are requested to look out for notices and expresses which will be issued on the day.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.

A meeting of the Hongkong Local Centre of the Institution of Electrical Engineers will be held at the University on Thursday May 27 at 5 p.m., when the Chairman's address will be delivered by Mr. W. L. Carter.

Memorandum of Cargo.

The following is a memorandum of cargo shipped per P. & O. s.s. Nubia which sailed on May 20.

Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. London:—2 cases cigars, 1800 packages tea, 1 case silk, 20 bales raw silk, 1 case effects, 624 cases Government stores, 1 case samples 15 bales, 1 case Old Documents. Gibraltar:—2 cases silk piece goods, 4 cases silk goods, 1 case silk, 7 cases cotton goods. Tripoli:—1 case silk piece goods. Lyons:—135 bales raw silk. Marseilles:—101 bales raw silk. Port-said:—1 case silk goods. Suez:—5 bales silk putrum.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Progress of the War.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Friday, April 16th. Everybody is watching and waiting intently for events to unfold themselves. Even the man in the street realises that the final result of this colossal conflict in which Europe is engaged may very likely turn on the opening phases of the campaign of 1915. Nobody has the least idea in what direction or on what lines the struggle is going to develop next. There are a few faint and frigid souls who are still inclined to be doleful. They point to the Dardanelles, still unforced; to the sorrid lines in the west, still tenaciously immobile; to the constant slow ebb and flow of the fighting in the east, still far from any decision; and to the long drawn-out vigil on the seas. And they argue that the War seems likely to drag on either into eternity or an inconclusive and therefore temporary peace. It may be said at once that these are not the views of our responsible men, whether politicians, soldiers or sailors. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated in this column that even failing any great successful coup by the Allies, Germany must in the end succumb to sheer exhaustion. None of the Powers concerned could sustain the present drain on men and millions indefinitely. But Germany, on whom there is a double drain in both respects, is least of all in a position to keep it up. It is as certain as anything can be that, if the Germans cannot cut their way through to Paris and crumple up General Joffre's armies, nor press across the Vistula to seize Warsaw and deal a knock-out blow to the Russian armies, their defeat is assured. The siege of Germany must end eventually in the fall of Berlin. Economic and political pressure would bring this about. But the end will be brought much nearer once the Allies succeed, either in the east or in the west, in forcing back the German armies across their own borders and carrying the war into the enemy's country. There is really no reason to doubt the ability of the Allies to do this. The only disadvantage the Allies have is that they will never in this war possess on their side the stunning effect of a surprise attack against an unprepared enemy that alone enabled the Germans in the early weeks of the War to overrun Belgium and northern France.

How Events Are Working. But though the Allies necessarily lack that great advantage, it is now equally lacking so far as Germany is concerned, and they have all the advantages on their side that come from failure of the enemy's plans, bigger and better battalions, and infinitely greater resources for continuing the War at full pressure. At the present moment the French and British armies in the west are still more or less marking time. The French, it is true, are pressing resolutely on and gaining important ground in Alsace, but nothing in the nature of grand operations has yet been begun. The British Army grows in size week by week, but it has not yet attained anything like its full strength. But the main task before the Allies at the moment is to build up an immense reserve of ammunition against the day when the new campaign opens in deadly earnest. Neither the French nor ourselves had at the beginning of this War, or yet have, anything like the available war munitions with which the Germans launched forth last August. But incredible efforts are now being made to make good this deficiency, and before very long the Germans in the west will have news of us. In the east the situation is more clearly defined. From the Baltic to the Carpathians the Russians have

constructed and manned earthworks against which Von Hindenburg's legions can make no impression whatever. Meanwhile our eastern Allies have forced the central passes of the Carpathians for a main advance into Hungary, which would have the effect of laying waste the wheat fields on which Austria and Germany alike depend so largely, and of bringing Austria from a military point of view, and probably from a political standpoint too, almost to her knees. But the Austrians have launched a flanking attack against the Russians at the eastern end of the Carpathians, and an Austro-German force is attempting a similar enterprise at the western end. If either of these flanking movements succeed, the Russian advance into Hungary would be checked. If those movements fail, nothing can stop the onward march towards Budapest. This is a mighty issue that should be settled one way or the other in a week or two. Then the situation will become much more clear and its developments more rapid. But Germany is in a very awkward position in having to commit herself to a big campaign in the Carpathians at a moment when her forces in the west are about to be subjected to the crucial trial of strength. As the summer advances it will be found that the campaigns are speeded up and that events probably will come thick and fast. Before the end is reached many fine tall fellows must be brought low. But there is no shrinking on the part of our fighting men, and all the civilian communities concerned now realise that this must be a fight to a finish. The German jabber-wock has got to be slain out-right. If the peace and civilisation of Europe are to be reasonably insured.

Neuve Chapelle.

Sir John French's despatches show that in the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle the British Army lost 572 officers and over 12,000 men. These losses were exceeded by those of the enemy, who left several thousand dead on the field, 12,000 wounded, and lost thirty officers and 1,357 men as prisoners. Sir John regards the operations as successful so far as they were carried, but, as was inferred in this column, the intention was to press the advance much farther, and if possible to recapture Lille. The failure to do this is attributable to a breakdown in the arrangements for which no responsibility whatever attaches to Sir Douglas Haig, who was the senior Officer in command of the whole operations. Sir Douglas Haig's plans partially miscarried because one at least of his subordinates failed to keep his time schedule. The result was that a big sweep forward by a British cavalry division could not take place and that the enemy had time to recover from the shock and to re-establish himself with strong reinforcements in new trenches. This is of course a highly regrettable circumstance, but it must be remembered that British generals are severely handicapped. They have perhaps more actual experience of fighting of a sort than any other officers engaged in this war except possibly the Russians. But their experience does not include operations on anything like the scale now being carried out or against such highly organised opponents as the Germans. Whatever may be said about the grand strategy of the German staff there is not the least doubt that their divisional commanders are as a rule exceedingly expert and alert. Moreover they are accustomed to handling much bigger masses of troops in carefully concerted action than our commanders are. From the point of view of re-establishing a fighting morale after the long winter campaign

(To be Continued.)

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE WOUNDED.

Marked effects upon the mental state of a people at war are produced by the violent upheavals and transformations of the conditions of daily life at such a time, together with the equally violent emotions of patriotism, hatred, grief, and anxiety. Among the wounded, naturally, this condition of mind is further modified by their own specific experiences—the impressions produced by the actual conflict, or by pain or apprehension. Hence there is to be observed a definite "psychology of the wounded," which the German scientist must look into. It has accordingly been made the subject of a study by Dr. L. Mehler, the director of a leading hospital in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, who reports his findings in the *Umschau* (Berlin, January 30). Dr. Mehler points out that a sick man is always inclined to make a confessor of his physician or nurse, confiding his mental emotions or ideas to him almost as freely in many instances as his bodily symptoms, and this tendency is naturally intensified when he is far from home, family, and friends. He adds the rather curious observation that the only deterring influence in this respect is the effect of the military drill, which causes the German soldier to regard the physician in charge as his military superior! Further: "It is a striking fact that in the first days in the hospital there is to be observed very little difference due to variations of civil education or of degree of education. The war, which has called to the colours the rich and the poor, the lofty and the lowly, the cultivated and the uncultivated, and within whose trenches all differences swiftly disappear, appears likewise to influence quite equally the direction of the thoughts."

"The mood of the wounded on their first arrival in hospital is, commonly, very exalted. The wound is called a mere trifle; one must get quite well again soon, so as to be able to get back to the front. To questions as to how things are going it is replied that all is going splendidly. The losses of the enemy are huge—our own are also stated to be very great—they never have equalled us in attack, nor in tactics either. Personal deeds are seldom mentioned, but those of the company or regiment are apt to be praised. Statements of praise are often inexact, frequently quite while the positions of the regiments, unless side by side, are quite unknown. In general, however, one can not place too much trust in the statements of the wounded; the optimism which happily prevails at the front tends to colour the tale."

The first thought of the wounded when they reach the shelter of the hospital is for a bath and sleep—easy to understand after the fatigue of the fight and of the journey, and natural to decent men coming from a situation where "water is dearer than wine." It is only in actual pain that the services of the doctor are demanded.

"The necessity for an operation is promptly recognized. But resistance to physical pain is not very great; narcotics are necessary even in very slight cases, though of course there are numerous exceptions. It frequently turns out that the 'trifle' spoken of is really a serious injury—the excitement of the battle and the tension of every sense prevent the consciousness of pain. The sleep is often disturbed in the first few days. The thunder of the cannon still roars in the ears, signals are heard once more, and at times all the emotions of the fight reappear in dreams."

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O. W. Beckwith R. N., at the Marine Court this morning, Lance Sergeant W. R. Sutton, charged four boat-people, with unlawfully approaching within 150 yards of Stonecutter's Island on the 26th inst., contrary to regulations laid down by the Harbour Master. The first three defendants were fined \$5 each, while the fourth was sent to gaol for a week.

LOCAL WEDDING.

Lindblom-Grondahl.

The wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, of Mary Eleanor, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lindblom, Hongkong, to Anton Kaimin Grondahl, of the Chinese Customs.

After the ceremony, the party drove to the Astor House Hotel, where the wedding breakfast was served.

P. & O. MAIL STEAMERS.

Now Call At Marseilles.

The following has been communicated to us by the Superintendent of the P. & O. S.S. Navigation Co.

I have received telegraphic advice from my Managing Director in London that this Company's Weekly Mail Steamers for India, China and Australia will now resume calling both Outwards and Homewards at Marseilles where H. M. Mails will be received and discharged.

Commencing with the s.s. "Khyber" on the 13th prox. the Outward Mails will leave Marseilles about noon on Sundays.

The s.s. "Mooltan" with the Hongkong Mails of the 20th inst. is due to arrive at Marseilles on the 20th June and her mails will be forwarded to London overland.

TRAINING FOR SALT ADMINISTRATORS.

The Chinese Minister of Finance has decided to establish a school for the training of men for service in the Salt Administration. Mr. Chow has consulted with Mr. Chang Hn, Director of the Salt Gabella, with Mr. Chang Cheng-feng, Advisor on Salt Affairs, and other persons thoroughly acquainted with the whole salt administration system, and as the result of these discussions a scheme has been drafted for the establishment of the school, probably in Peking. To begin with, there will be a course of instruction in the general aim, purposes and methods of the Salt Gabella. This course will extend over one year, so that by the end of a year there will be a small but carefully prepared detachment of new recruits for this service. They will be appointed to special centres that will give them close insight into the working of the whole system, and this, combined with their special training, will fit them eventually to occupy, with advantage to the service, the higher posts in the Administration. After the first year the school will adopt a more extended curriculum.

If the experience of the past is anything to go by, the school should be a success. There are already similar schools for the Customs and the Telegraph administrations, and they have proved very useful indeed. We believe the Post Office has under consideration also the establishment of a school of a like kind for the preliminary training of postal employees.—*National Review*.

When unexpected company came to dinner, little Betty was told privately that she and mother would have to have oyster soup without the oysters. The young lady was much flattered at her share in this sacrifice to hospitality, and apparently disappointed when she found one small oyster in her plate. Holding it up on the spoon, she inquired in a stage whisper: "Mother, shouldn't Mrs. Smith have 'this' oyster, too?"—*New York Evening Post*.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Senawang Rubber Company.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Ltd. was held on May 19, at 38, Canton Road, Shanghai. There were present, Messrs. G. Grayrigge (chairman), E. T. Byrre, E. S. Kadoorie, H. Reiss, K. H. Parker, directors, and shareholders representing 24,000 shares.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read the Chairman said—

The Directors' report and statement of accounts for the twelve months ended January 31, 1915, have now been in your hands for some time and I will with your permission take them as read.

The statement of accounts and directors' report are so complete and exhaustive that really I have little or nothing to add, except a few words in regard to Profit and Loss Account, which shows a credit balance of Tls. 110,833.24 for the year or, deducting the interim dividend of 5 per cent. equal to Tls. 18,712.50 paid to shareholders on December 21, 1914, a balance at credit of Tls. 94,110.84 which your Directors recommend to be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of 20 per cent, equalling Tls. 1 per share... 66,350.00
To write off development account... 20,000.00
To write off live stock and cars... 480.50
To write off motor car account... 2,342.01
To carry forward to next year's account... 4,438.38

Total Tls. 94,110.84
The results of last year's working you will no doubt consider most satisfactory and with likely a further reduction in the cost of production and granted the price of rubber remains on the level of about 2½, I think that the Company should do still better during the current year.

Beginning with the current year it is the intention of the board to build up a cash reserve fund and this I hope has your warm support. Whether this fund will be in the shape of an equalisation of dividend fund or some other reserve will be decided later, but you will no doubt agree that it is a wise policy to build up such a reserve fund thus preparing ourselves for all eventualities of the rubber market.

Debenure Issue.—Since January 31 your Directors have recommended further debentures to the amount of Tls. 1,000,000 so that the amount of debentures issued is now only Tls. 19,000 as against Tls. 94,000 last year.

Regarding the Estate I can only repeat what seems clear from the report that matters are progressing very satisfactorily and this also has been confirmed to us by our manager Mr. Robins, who has recently been with us in Shanghai on leave of absence, and I voice the opinion of the Board in recording our appreciation of the way the work of the estate is carried on by the manager and his staff. Messrs. Barker & Co. have satisfactorily performed their work as agents, whilst a word of appreciation is also due to our secretaries and general managers Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co.

This, gentlemen, is all I have to say. Before asking you to adopt the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

Mr. E. W. Noel handed in a letter from Capt. Scott which was read by the chairman, who, stating that it had no legal status, asked Mr. Noel if he wished to make a proposal on the subject.

Mr. Noel then proposed that "no dividend be paid to enemy subjects until after the conclusion of the war in Europe," but as he was unable to obtain a second reading the matter was dropped.

The following proposals were then put before the meeting and carried unanimously.—
Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Kadoorie, that the report and accounts as presented be passed.
Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. E. H. Parker, that a final dividend of Tls. 100 per share be paid for the year.
Proposed by Mr. E. W. Butler and seconded by the Rev. G. Oastillo, that Mr. G. Grayrigge be elected a director.

AMERICAN WOMEN LEAVE FOR THE HAGUE.

New York, April 13.—More than 250 women waved bon voyage to thirty-nine American women, headed by Miss Jane Adams, who sailed on the Holland-America liner Noordam today to attend the women's international peace convention at The Hague.

A large white and yellow "peace flag" floated at the fore truck of the liner and the ship's band played the national airs of all the warring countries as the Noordam backed into the stream. The delegations, waving flags and tankards and sang, as did their enthusiastic sisters on the pier.

Miss Addams said she was much impressed at the farewell, and while she was enthusiastic over the coming conference, she was not certain of the results.

The first American delegation of thirty-eight women, sailed a few days ago on the Frederick VIII. The two groups expected to join at Rotterdam.

Proposed by Mr. J. McDowell and seconded by the Rev. J. Melcom, that the election of Mr. K. H. Parker as a director be confirmed.

Mr. Tiffin proposed a bonus to the staff, which the chairman said would receive the attention of the directors as last year.

This concluded the business of the meeting, the chairman announcing that dividend warrants would be posted next day. A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. Tiffin and carried with acclamation.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 8 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 3 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23.—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 31.—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2.—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.

Aug. 4.—England sends ultimatum demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5.—England announces state of war with Germany.

Aug. 6.—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 8.—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

Aug. 15.—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17.—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.

Aug. 19.—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20.—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23.—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.

Aug. 24.—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25.—French evacuate Mulsheim.

Aug. 26.—Non-partisan French Council organised. Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27.—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28.—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2.—German advance reaches Senlis, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3.—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5.—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7.—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12.—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20.—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.

Sept. 22.—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslavl and invest Przmysl.

Sept. 26.—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28.—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2.—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5.—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.

Jan. 8.—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13.—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Borchardt resigns.

Jan. 19.—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns.

Jan. 21.—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24.—British naval victory in North Sea; the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26.—Germans lose two battalions at Givency and Oulchy.

Jan. 31.—Germany inaugurates submarine raids on British shipping.

Feb. 3.—German destroyer sunk by Russian submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5.—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6.—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8.—Total British casualties 104,000. Turks retreat from Suez Canal.

Feb. 10.—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17.—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27.—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27.—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles after destructive bombardment.

Oct. 9.—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12.—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13.—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14.—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15.—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 18.—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24.—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27.—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29.—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30.—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1.—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3.—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded. Russians reoccupy Jaroslavl.

Nov. 6.—Tsingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7.—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10.—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11.—Germans capture Dixmude.

NOTICE

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.
VARNISHES, PAINTS, COLOURS, ENAMELS, etc.
MANUFACTURED BY
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 1796)
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
STOCKS KEPT IN HONGKONG
of all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, etc. for all purposes.
HONGKONG BRANCH, Alexandra Building.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.
Anderson G. E. Kulla F.
Avery W. H. Kay J. A.
Atherley J. E. Lam J. E. B.
Bachmann H. Lloyd G. T.
Bell C. D. J. Layton C.
Bellis, Mrs. E. R. Lang M. G.
Bopp E. Lea Bishop & Mrs.
Barendse D. Lennox Miss
Burns Mr. & Mrs. R. Lim Kin Jia Mr. & Mrs.
Brown Mrs. A. E. Lin Teng Day
Brown Mrs. B. B. Marriott Dr. & Mrs. O.
Beckingsale L. N. yer Mr. & Mrs. C. E.
Baring J. H. Mehta K. B.
Barnister T. D. W. Mody Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Brinkworth G. N.
Baylis F. Mann Mrs. R. R.
Clayton W. E. Middleton G. S.
Cheetham H. Moski J.
Plunkett-Cole Capt. McClure Capt. & Mrs.
Burch Mrs. H. C. Mancine C.
Cattin H. Mordough Mr. & Mrs.
Cookson Mr. & Mrs. J. O.
Cogswell F. D. Neighbour W. R.
Cassell H. Ormiston J.
Curling Mrs. M. E. Fitcher A. J.
Duffy Miss M. E. Fitcher A. J.
Davis Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Fitcher A. J.
Donnan Mr. & Mrs. Purdon Mrs. C. C.
J. M. Pound E. H.
Donovan J. P. Parrott Capt. R. B.
Dallas Mr. & Mrs. H. Reay, Miss F.
Evensen E. Ray, E. H.
Ehrenfels H. E. Rayner Lt Col and
Edwards Mr. & Mrs. Mrs.
H. V. Randall Mrs. J. A.
Frost Capt. & Mrs. Royal J. P.
E. M. Raymond J. P.
Fitzwilliams Dr. G. H. L. Resch G. P.
Fielding Mr. & Mrs. Reid Miss A.
H. M. Rice Mrs. R. J.
Fay M. S. E. Runyan Mr. & Mrs.
Farr H. A. Runyan Miss H.
Faulstich Dr. & Mrs. Sanderson Mrs.
G. W. A. Sanderson Mrs.
Graham Mr. & Mrs. Smith Mr. & Mrs. H.
Gregory T. W. Smith Mrs. A. G.
Girardier A. Steekmet S.
Glaister Dr. & Mrs. Steekmet S.
Goodrich G. L. Sanderson Mrs.
Griffith Mrs. D. P. Smith Mr. & Mrs. H.
Glaister Dr. & Mrs. Steel J. W.
Gaut Capt. Speed Capt. J.
Hollingsworth A. H. Sundheimer W. A.
Hall Capt. T. P. Southward J. B.
Hannibal Mr. & Mrs. Swift Mr. & Mrs. G. H.
H. Taylor Mr. & Mrs. J. W.
Hesse A. Tisdall G.
Hanson A. Tisdall Mrs. E. W.
Head Miss Troy A. L.
Hutchinson T. H. Trip G. J. L.
Hartman E. H. Thompson Mrs. W. M.
Hesse A. Valin Dr. & Mrs. H. de
Hollen C. E. Ward J. G.
Hart O. B. White F. W.
Irving E. A. White Mr. & Mrs.
Joseph E. M. H. L. H.
Joseph M. T. Wilson C. F.
Joseph E. Wood G. F.
Johnston J. Wood Mrs. P. M.
Junker W. M. Wall Mr. & Mrs. A.
Kales F. H.

Kingsclere Hotel.
Fielder B. E. Rawlinson R. J.
Filkins Miss D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.
Forbes Mr. & Mrs. A. Mrs. J.
Forbes A. Sacks Mrs. G.
Fulder B. E. Sheldon Mr. & Mrs.
Hardman A. Shields A. L.
Hart O. B. Singer Mr. & Mrs. E.
Lodge W. G. Perry Burn
Luby J. H. Wilson M. J.
Nixon F. C.

Nov. 12.—Russians occupy Johannisburg in East Prussia.
Nov. 19.—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.
Nov. 23.—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.
Nov. 26.—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.
Dec. 1.—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.
Dec. 2.—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.
Dec. 3.—Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Serbian victory.
Dec. 6.—Germans occupy Lodz.
Dec. 8.—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Buenos Aires, in Asia Minor.
Dec. 9.—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13.—British submarine sinks the Mesoudieh in Dardanelles.
Dec. 14.—Servians capture large Austrian forces.
Dec. 15.—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.
Dec. 16.—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.
Dec. 18.—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion as at an end.
Dec. 20-26.—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzza River.
Dec. 22.—French Parliament assembles.
Dec. 23.—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.
Dec. 25.—British naval and aerial raid against Ouxhaven.
Dec. 28.—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.
Jan. 1, 1915.—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.
Jan. 3.—French capture Steinbach.
Jan. 3-4.—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus. Russians overrun Bakovins.

Carlton Hotel.
Alenberg E. Lawson J. W.
Atkinson W. E. Lewis F. S.
Brachman G. May Miss P.
Brace G. May Smith W.
Clarke Miss May Mariani Mr. & Mrs.
Costello M. Melve M.
Cropley L. Meek Thomas
Cropley N. C. Mott L.
Cropley O. C. Murrell Mr. & Mrs. T.
Croxson Miss D. Murrell J. C.
Fagan T. C. Nemess A. M.
Fitzpatrick J. Ponnell W. V.
Fulcher W. O. Plumer Capt. R.
Hewlett D. Taylor W.
Hollway H. D. Thom Wm.
Hesal Dr. J. Salisbury R. B.
James Miss D. Whalley A. R.
Kierley R. Wilton D. B.
Kynoch Mr. & Mrs. Worley Mr. & Mrs. G.

Grand Hotel.
Allen Mr. & Mrs. James B.
Benham J. Leur G. W.
Craw Mr. & Mrs. Molm P. G.
Dyke A. Van Pula R.
Dunrich A. Puttlan C.
Gibbs A. W. Reynolds C. W.
Grant J. Rooze F. G.
Gudd G. Wright S. H.

Kinz Edward Hotel.
Almond Mrs. R. Jones S. A.
Bander C. Keay W. E.
Barclay Mr. & Mrs. Lambert Mrs.
Beale Mrs. Laurence Mr. & Mrs.
Belton Mr. & Mrs. Lee W. D.
Bligh Mr. & Mrs. Lennox Miss
Brook DE. Lennox J.
Brown C. W. Macdonald Major D.
Budge W. Passmore Mrs. W. C.
Chipp C. N. Miller A.
Claxton A. A. Mollison Mr. & Mrs. G.
Cooke Mrs. F. L. Murphy H.
Cooke Miss J. F. Nalor R.
Cooke Master G. M. Nelson Dr. F.
J. F. Pearson Mr. & Mrs.
Couso A. Radford H.
Cossart Mr. & Mrs. Ramsay Mrs. R. A.
Dutton Mr. & Mrs. Richardson Mr. & Mrs.
Peasey I. Richardson W.
Foy Mrs. A. Rogers Mr. & Mrs. H. E.
Fyfe A. A. Robson Mrs.
Georgeson. Robertson
Graham W. E. Robtson Mr. & Mrs.
Hardman A. Sarr C.
Hesse Mr. & Mrs. Soper C. H.
Hess Mr. & Mrs. Stewart R.
Hess Mr. & Mrs. Sylvester Mrs. S.
Hemming F. R. Threlfall Mrs.
Hosking A. Threlfall Mrs.
Hunter Mr. & Mrs. Tada S.
Jackson Mr. & Mrs. Underwood Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Johnstone H.

Peak Hotel.
Armstrong Mr. and Mrs. John Mrs. T. J. R.
Mrs. W. Jones Lee
Bowler Mrs. Lambert Eng Lieut.
Butler P. R. and Mrs. John
Carmichael Mr. and Lambert Miss
Mrs. H. F. Linton A.
Cartwright H. A. Mitchell Mrs. Mr. & Mrs.
Cassidy Mr. & Mrs. D. Moss Mr. & Mrs. D. K.
C. Perkins T. L.
Cary F. W. Pountney H. N.
Cousland A. Pyne Major R. E.
Darling Col. R. E. Ralphs Mr. & Mrs. E.
Faulchne Major. Sinden A.
Goodman Mr. & Mrs. Skinner Miss
J. H. G. Skott G.
Hale Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Smith Mr. & Mrs. E. G.
Hind B. A. Smith Mr. & Mrs. A. F.
Hall Col. Gordon. Squair Mrs.
Hardman A. Trahan J. A.
Hazeland F. A. Vandon Mr. & Mrs. Pol
Henderson Mrs. Watson Mr. & Mrs. N.
Humphreys Mr. and Mrs. L.
Humphreys Mr. and Mrs. O.

Mar. 1.—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.
March 8.—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.
March 9.—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.
March 3-10.—Four German submarines accounted for.
March 10.—British capture Neuve Chapelle.
March 14.—Announced that German losses in La Basses region total 10,000 in three days.
March 14.—German cruiser Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.
March 16.—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Basses region to be 17,000.
March 18.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles. Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the Karlsruhe was sunk off the West Indies in November.
March 19.—Russians enter Memel, East Prussia.
March 21.—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.
March 22.—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.
March 24.—British airmen carry out successful attack on German submarine works at Hoboken.

AMERICANS LIKE PRINCE ALBERT CRIMP CUT.

BECAUSE
IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

OBTAINABLE AT
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.
Price per single copy:—25 cents.
Annual Subscription:—\$13 (including postage \$17).

—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of Shau-ki-wan.

CONTENTS.

Day by Day	1-3	The Colony's Railways	44
Passenger Lists	4	Death of Mr. K. R. Dennis	44
Steamers	5	Hongkong University	45
Hotel Lists	6	Union	45
Correspondence	7-8	Hongkong Boy Scouts	45
Commercial	9-10	Chinese Currency	46-47
The Courts	11-16	Another Hongkong Aeroplane	47
Leading Articles	17-23	Appointments	47
Notes and Comments	24-28	From the Pulpit	48-49
Special Articles	29-36	Baden Powell Boy Scouts' Building Fund	49
Sport	37-38	Cigarette and Tobacco Fund	49
Over-Sea's Aircraft Fund	39-40	Contemporary Opinion	50-52
Canton News	40	Sanitary Board	52
Catholic Women's League	40	Telegrams	
Prince of Wales' Fund	41		
Annual Police Report	42-43		
The Observatory's Work	43		
Food Prices	43		

March 1.—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.
March 8.—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.
March 9.—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.
March 3-10.—Four German submarines accounted for.
March 10.—British capture Neuve Chapelle.
March 14.—Announced that German losses in La Basses region total 10,000 in three days.
March 14.—German cruiser Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.
March 16.—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Basses region to be 17,000.
March 18.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles. Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the Karlsruhe was sunk off the West Indies in November.
March 19.—Russians enter Memel, East Prussia.
March 21.—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.
March 22.—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.
March 24.—British airmen carry out successful attack on German submarine works at Hoboken.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price:—
"COMET,"
\$3.85 per case ex store.
"WHITE ROSE,"
\$4.25 per case ex store.
CHING CHEONG,
168 Des Voeux Road, Cea.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market).
KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Voeux Road, West.

Commercial.

India's Foreign Trade.

The statistics of India's foreign trade for 1914 are much better than was anticipated. The total value was £207 millions (£246 millions of merchandise and £21 millions of bullion and specie). This total, though £49 millions below last year's is better than 1910 (£53 millions), or any year preceding 1910. The three years preceding 1914 were "boom" years, in which, with the aid of high prices and an increased production responding to a large demand for raw materials, India's trade bounded forward at an unprecedented pace, leaving the country in a better position to face an adverse year than would otherwise have been the case. During the first half of 1914, moreover, India's trade was extraordinarily good, exports showing an increase of over £15 millions. On the year, as a whole, however, exports declined by £22 millions, or 13.0 per cent., amounting to £142 millions. Imports totalled £104 millions, a decrease of £16 millions, or 13 per cent.

Mineral Products of the United States.

The mineral products of the United States are discussed in a small publication now being distributed by the United States Geological Survey, which contains a mass of useful information concerning the minerals and their values and production in all the States during 1912 and 1913. The figures of the mineral production from 1880 to 1913 are also given, from which it appears that during that period the value of the metals increased from 37 millions sterling to 177 millions, while during the same period the non-metallic minerals increased from less than 35 millions to over 312 millions, and the total mineral production from 72 to over 489 millions, the total for 1913 showing an increase over 1912 of more than 40 millions. The value of the metals imported for consumption in 1913 was £47,400,000, and of those exported £63,800,000. For the period from 1880 to 1913 inclusive the value of the total mineral production was £7,039,400,000.

Tea.

Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Weekly Tea Circular states:—The market has reopened after the Easter vacation with a very firm to dearer tendency for all growths, and the irregularity noticed at the last auctions has practically disappeared. Common to medium kinds have attracted the most attention, and in the region of 1½ p. lb. has been more difficult to buy, while the quantity selling at a lower figure than 10½ p. lb. has been very negligible. China—Arrivals: Yokohama, with 2,288 pkgs.; Tokushima Maru, with 1,273 pkgs.; Kashima Maru, with 2,781 pkgs. Public auctions amounting to some 850 pkgs. of green tea were held yesterday, and about half of the offerings were sold. Privately—There is little business doing and the market is quiet, but all grades may be quoted as quite firm. Java: Offerings during the week, 4,748 pkgs., against no sale last year; total from Jan. 1 to date, 53,424 pkgs., against 73,224 pkgs. last year. Auctions on 15th inst. passed with brisk competition at rates generally showing ½d. to 1½d. advance over those of previous sale. Among the highest averages were—Tanara and Tendjo Ayoe, 1s.; Malabar, Windoe and Tjomas 11½d. The average for the whole sale on Garden account is 11½d. p. lb. We are indebted to the Eveninging "The Export Bureau" of Batavia for the January-February, 1915, export figures, showing distribution of Java crop to that date:—To Holland, 8,753,832 half-kilos; to England, 1,759,896; Russia, 930,738; Australia, 268,490; Canada and America, 34,150; Singapore, 82,424; other ports, 285,014; total, 12,575,850 half-kilos, against 11,792,414 half-kilos, last year.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest, 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	{ £792 b. £75/-/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	792	790	{ £2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1½ year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. div.	360 b. x	10,000	\$250	59	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	360	360	{ Final of £4 a/c 1913. Interim of £18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170 b.	10,000	£15	£3	145 May	133 Jan.	170	170	{ Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of China, Ltd.	£860 n.	12,400	\$250	100	847½ April	700 Oct.	\$860	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	£225 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192½ Jan.	225	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
Onina Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	£131 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	131	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	£385 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	385	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	£4.90 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5½ Dec.	4.90	4.90	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	£48 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27½ Nov.	48	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hengkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	23 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29¼ Jan.	22 Dec.	23	23	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	£98 s.	{ 60,000 60,000 £5 }	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	99	98½	{ Final of 3½ making 6½ on preferred shares & 5½ on deferred shares for year 1913	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£3/- b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106½ Feb.	70/- Sept.	93/-	93/-	{ Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C. No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	£39 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39	36	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£116/- sa.	20,000	\$100	all	96½ Feb.	70 Nov.	117	117	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£29 n.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	29½	28½	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	33/6 s.	1,000,000	£1	all	4½ Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	33/6	{ Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4 making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£3.60 b.	200,000	£1	all	31 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	3.60	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39½ Feb.	19½ Nov.	32/6	32/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	£71 s.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	72	69	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & Wipon D. Co., Ltd.	£62½ b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	62½	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	£52 s.	55,700	t. 100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	51	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	£83 s.	30,000	t. 100	all	109 Jan.	82½ Dec.	83	83	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	£94 s.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128 July	120 Dec.	114	112	Tls. 6¼ for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	£114 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	114	112	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	£108 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117½ July	98 Nov.	118	108	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	£7 s.	150,000	\$10	all	9½ Jan.	7 Nov.	7	7	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	£40 b.	6,000	\$50	50	45½ Jan.	4 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	£101 s.	78,000	t. 50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	101	101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	£71 s.	19,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	70½	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	£100 s.	10,000	\$100	all	100	100	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	£153 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138 July	125 May	155 b.	152½	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	£71 b.	125,000	t. 10	all	8½ Mar.	7 June	7½	7	50 cts. 31/7/08
Kung Yik	£14 s.	75,000	t. 10	all	14½ Jan.	11 Mar.	14½	13¾	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	£89½ b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89 b.	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	£97 l.	40,000	t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	99½	97½	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	£10 s.	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	£4¼ s.	10,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4¼	4¼	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	£4 s.	50,000	\$1	all	4.90 July	4 April	4¼	4¼	6% for year ending 28.2.06
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	£1 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8¼	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	£34 b.	40,000	\$5	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	£6.70 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	6.90	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	£39 x div. b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	41½	41½	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	£184 s.	6,500	\$25	all	217½ July	174 Dec.	184	184	Final of \$6 mak. ng \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	£26½ b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26½	26½	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.15 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13½ July	7½ Feb.	5.20	5.15	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7½d per share for 1913
Langkats	£40 b.	250,000	t. 10	all	64½ Mar.	28 Dec.	42	40	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	£9.30 x div. Do (New) 90 cts. x div.	25,000 \$10 50,000 \$10	all \$1.	10½ Jan. 93 cts. Jan.	9¼ June 75 cts. Dec.	10 11	10 11	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15	
Philippines Ld.	£4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	£5 s.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	£20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	£3½ s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3½	3½	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	£16½ b.	27,723	\$10	all	22½ Feb.	17 Jan.	16½	16½	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	£7.10 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8½ April	6.90 Dec.	7.10	7.10	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	£6½ s.	21,000	\$7	all	9½ Jan.	6½ Dec.	6½	6½	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	£29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	12 Dec.	29	29	{ £1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, MAY 26, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

26th May.

Selling.									
T/T	1/9½	Demand India	137½	T/T France	2.30	6 m/s. France	2.46		
Demand	1/9 13/16	T/T Bombay	137½	Demand Paris	2.30	Gold Leaf per tael	\$57.10		
30 d/s	1/9½	Demand Bombay	137½	On Haiphong	8¼ prom.	Sovereign	\$10.80 nom.		
60 d/s	1/9 15/16	T/T Calcutta	137½	On Saigon	8	Bar Silver ready	23 5/8		
4 m/s	1/10	Demand Calcutta	137½	On Bangkok	85	forward			
T/T Shanghai	78	Demand Manila	89						
Private 30 d/s sight		T/T San F'co & N.Y.	43½	Buying.					
T/T Singapore	77 7/8	Demand New York	43½	4 m/s. L/C	1/10 1/2				
T/T Japan	89 1/4	T/T Java	110½	4 m/s. D/P	1/10 1/2				
T/T India		T/T Marks	Nom.	6 m/s. L/C	1/10 1/2				
		Demand Germany		30 d/s. Sney & M.	1/10 1/2				
				30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	45 1/8				
				4 m/s. Marks	Nom.				
				4 m/s. France	2.41				

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese... 80 cts. pieces \$18 1/8

Chinese... 10 " \$18 3/8

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$ 8

Hongkong 10 " \$ 8

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES:

ROMBAY, LONDON.
CALCUTTA, MANILA.
CANTON, PANAMA.
CEBU, PEKING.
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW, SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.
KORE, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at: Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1915

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 P

